

**FBI**

# DAILY REPORT

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*People's Republic of China*

Vol I No 133

11 July 1978

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# DAILY REPORT

**COMPLETED  
ORIGINAL**

## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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I. 11 Jul 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

GENERAL

PRC CHARGE ADVISES UK BUSINESSMEN ON EXPANDING TRADE

LD101101Y London THE FINANCIAL TIMES in English 10 Jul 78 p 2 LD

[Unattributed article: "China Hints at Alternative Means of Increasing Trade"]

[Text] China will find means to expand its foreign trade besides direct import and export, Mr Chu Chi-yuan, charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy, has told the Forty-Eighth Group, an association of British companies which trade with China.

He gave as examples the fact that China would be willing to make products with materials provided by foreign buyers and would process products for foreign importers.

China would also buy some advanced equipment and would pay for it with the end product made with the same equipment, he said. This form of trade would in no way hamper the sovereignty and integrity of the People's Republic. Every possibility of extending trade was being examined, Mr Chu said, and now was the time to put ideas into practice. The Chinese would welcome ideas and suggestions from the British side.

It is clear that at this point a number of different ideas for furthering trade between China and Europe are being considered, both in Peking and elsewhere. When the trade secretary, Mr Edmund Dell, takes up his invitation to visit China in the second week of August, these topics will presumably be discussed.

Lord Bessborough, also speaking to the Forty-Eighth Group, in discussing China's relations with the EEC, pointed out that Peking's drive for modernisation would require unique arrangements with community companies. They would have to adapt if they were to help implement Chinese plans.

He feared that the trade agreement already signed between Japan and China might leave little room for European trade to grow, and noted that some Japanese believed their pact was a setback for the EEC.

For example, said Lord Bessborough, the Japanese agreement provides for continuous monitoring of trade performance through a secretariat, and statistics compiled by the Bank of China and the Bank of Tokyo, whereas EEC monitoring is confined to an annual meeting. The EEC should do all it could to help community companies in their efforts to establish contacts with the Chinese.

U.S. WEEKLY QUOTED SCORING SOVIET ARMS BUILDUP, U.S. REACTION

OW071600Y Peking NCNA in English 1502 GMT 7 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Jul (HSINHUA)--"The Soviets are beginning the biggest military build-up in history." U.S. security "is in the process of being endangered" and the preservation of U.S. security "requires an awareness and an effort far beyond that which now exists," says a signed article carried not long ago in the U.S. weekly NATIONAL REVIEW. The article points out, there is now an attitude of insensitivity and underestimation in the United States towards the Soviet military threat. The article says that while the Soviets were beginning the biggest military buildup, "the national intelligence estimates (NIEs) judged that they would not try to build as many missiles as we had.

"When the Soviets approached our number, the NIEs said they were unlikely to exceed it substantially; when they exceeded it substantially, the NIEs said they would not try for decisive superiority--the capability to fight and win a nuclear war. Only very recently have the NIEs admitted that possibility as an "elusive question."

The article says that facts have proved that "Soviet defence expenditures on strategic programs had been grossly understated in the West for years. During a period when apologists for Soviet behavior were expressing alarm over a putative strategic arms race fueled by the U.S., the Soviet Union was devoting a far greater percentage of its national resources to an unprecedented buildup. According to a CIA report, the Soviet Union outspent the U.S. on strategic nuclear forces by two and one half times over the ten-year period of 1967-1977." "The implications of this massive effort are worthy of reflection, especially in the light of the fact that, arms control efforts notwithstanding, there is still no evidence or expectation of any tapering off of this effort. In September, the Defense Intelligence Agency reported to the Congress that Soviet defense outlays for the next five years will continue to rise at about the same rate as over the preceding five years," the article says.

It continues: "The Soviet Union has continued vigorously to develop and deploy new strategic forces that cannot be explained by any legitimate notion of deterrence or self-defence." It points out that the Soviets are already deploying a fourth generation of ICBMs, and it was recently revealed that the Soviets have another generation of four new ICBMs under development. In terms of only those ICBMs being deployed, by the early 1980s--even with proposed SALT II "limitations"--the Soviet Union may have some seven times the throw-weight and up to four times the warheads of the U.S. Furthermore, the Soviet Union has been renewing its missile submarines. It is also developing another, larger heavy strategic bomber while producing and deploying the strategic bomber "Backfire," the potential threat posed by the Soviet anti-satellite capabilities to the U.S. satellite systems is "a cause of great concern;" the Soviet tactic nuclear forces and conventional forces have been strengthened and renewed.

The article says that "some American commentators have attempted to explain away this massive Soviet military effort as merely an effort to 'catch up' and even as a reaction to earlier American actions," but "more sophisticated analysts have understood for years that Soviet military actions could not be explained by a simplistic action-reaction hypothesis, the unabated Soviet effort described above strongly suggests that such an explanation of Soviet purposes can hardly stand the test of objective scrutiny. However one evaluates the current net military balance between the USSR and the U.S., surely the trend is unmistakable."

The article criticizes the U.S. Government for not being able to face up to reality, it says: "Instead of moving ahead with strategic programs that might change trends, the administration evinces great faith that continued restraint and Strategic Arms Limitation Agreements will eventually resolve the increasingly one-sided momentum." Its argument is that "things would be even worse without these agreements." But the article points out that facts show that the SALT agreement would in no way reverse or even halt "a singularly ominous trend" of the Soviet military buildup. "Its effect on Soviet programs is largely cosmetic; and it would severely limit those U.S. programs that might ease the situation," it says.

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After making comparison between the situation in the 1930s and the reality of today, the article says in conclusion: "At that time, the British Government first refused to acknowledge it publicly in the belief that the public could not be brought to the effort necessary to deal with it and that an appeal on these grounds would bring about domestic political defeat; and, finally, it took the position that it was too late to do anything. We fervently hope that neither the insensitivity of the first, nor the fatalism of the last ever comes to characterize an American administration."

#### SUPERPOWERS REPORTED STEPPING UP LASER WEAPONS RESEARCH

OW071006Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1736 GMT 5 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Jul--No sooner had the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament closed than the two superpowers began to speed up their arms race. According to foreign dispatches, both the United States and the Soviet Union are stepping up their research on laser weapons which are expected to be ready for use by the 1980's.

As pointed out in an article carried by the 2 July issue of the Washington POST, both the United States and the Soviet Union have considered that the development of laser weapons "is a matter which deserves priority consideration and is of great value in the field of military technology," and that the competition between the two countries in this field "may possibly lead the arms race to a new stage."

According to reports, the U.S. Defense Department has for the first time openly admitted that it is conducting research on the possible use of particle beam [li tzu shu 4721 1311 2631] weapons which shoot high-energy electronic, protonic or neutronic beams toward a chosen target in order to destroy it. These weapons can also be used to halt guided missiles and intercept satellites or as ship-carried anti-cruise missile weapons and aircraft-carried air-to-air weapons. The concerned section within the U.S. Defense Department has already completed plans for formulating theories and experimenting with particle beam weapons.

#### SOVIETS REPORTED USING CUBA TO UNDERMINE NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

OW110916Y Peking NCNA in English 0841 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's commentary: "Cuba--Soviet Cat's Paw in Undermining Nonaligned Movement"]

[Text] Peking, 10 Jul (HSINHUA)--A number of Third World countries have lately condemned Cuba for betraying the principles of the non-aligned movement, serving as the Soviet Union's cat's-paw in undermining the movement, and thugishly carrying out armed intervention in African and Arab countries. They strongly demand that Cuba should be expelled from the non-aligned movement and be disqualified from being host to the next conference of heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries. This is a new trend in current world opinion and one which is worthy of close attention.

The Soviet Union, the ambitious and relatively late-coming superpower, has always treated with enmity the non-aligned movement which is a powerful anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonic force in the contemporary world. It has regarded the movement as an obstacle to Soviet policies of aggression and war.

Ever since the third heads of state or government conference of non-aligned countries in September 1970, the Soviet Union has worked in collusion with Cuba to exert pressure and influence on the movement from without under the smokescreen of "support" and to direct its surrogate, Cuba, to disrupt and undermine the movement from within. By so doing, the Soviet Union has tried to weaken the non-aligned movement and bring it into the Soviet orbit of rivalry for world domination with the other superpower. This policy has been intensified since the fourth non-aligned conference in 1970. Working in close concert with the Soviet Union, Cuba has carried out a series of disruptive operations aimed at altering the nature and orientation of the non-aligned movement, cajoling non-aligned countries into "alliance" with the Soviet Union and dismembering the whole non-aligned movement. Facts proving this are over-whelming and conclusive. No amount of flowery words can cover them up.

The non-aligned movement came into being and has steadily grown in strength in the course of its struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemony. Member nations of the movement have increasingly directed the spearhead of their struggle against the two superpowers in order to defend their national independence, rights and interests, and oppose external aggression and intervention. To escape condemnation, the Soviet leadership has deliberately tried to confuse the targets of the non-aligned movement and to divert the movement's energies into a struggle aimed solely against U.S. hegemony. On the eve of the fourth non-aligned countries' conference in August 1973, the Soviet Union set in motion all its propaganda media to present Western imperialism, headed by the United States, as the "chief obstacle" to the non-aligned movement. It claimed at that time that the "community of nations" headed by the Soviet Union was an "inexhaustible source of strength" for the non-aligned movement. Leonid Brezhnev himself wrote letters to non-aligned countries in which he brought pressure to bear on them, openly forbidding them to divide countries into "rich and poor" and "big and small" and still less to put the Soviet Union and the United States "on a par."

For its part, in its diplomacy and in its press, Cuba has energetically tried to peddle to the world its "one imperialism" fallacy. At the fourth non-aligned summit conference, Fidel Castro went out of his way to abuse "those talking about two imperialisms" as "ignorant" and "betraying the cause of internationalism." He even named as "ultra counter-revolutionary" those non-aligned countries that were opposed to Soviet hegemony. But the brutal and arrogant stand of the Soviet Union and Cuba met with strong rebuffs and attacks from non-aligned countries. The "declaration" of the conference says solemnly that to consolidate their independence, the peoples of the Third World should, through the effective exercise of their sovereignty, "oppose hegemony and reject any form of subordination or dependence and any interference or pressure."

The Soviet activities against the non-aligned movement grew unabated after that conference. Meanwhile, Fidel Castro and a large number of Cuban officials visited countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe on missions lobbying support for the Soviet Union. Cuba resorted to the same trick of arguing that only "one imperialism" should be opposed at the fifth conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries in August, 1976. However, the participating non-aligned countries at the meeting still held to the principal orientation of the movement, namely opposing both imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism as well as all forms of external domination.



During a meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries last May, the Cuban representative who was chairing the meeting, tried to whitewash the Soviet Union both in his speeches and in the drafting of the meeting's documents. Cuba even tried to emasculate the contents of the "political declaration" directed at hegemonism, adopted at the fifth conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries in August 1976 and tried to delete from the declaration the idea of "opposing all other forms of external domination." This trick had, as a matter of course, met with opposition and resistance from most countries participating at the meeting.

People may remember that from the very beginning, the non-aligned movement has adhered to the standpoint of neutrality and non-alignment. It has refused to align itself with the two opposed military blocs so as to counter the aggressive policies of both the big powers. However, the Soviet Union has tried by hook or by crook to convert the non-aligned movement into an instrument for its rivalry with the United States, and has even referred to itself as a "natural and most reliable friend" of the non-aligned movement. Cuba had tried to prettify the Soviet Union at the various meetings of the non-aligned countries by covering up the criminal practices of the Soviet Union in carrying out aggression, domination and exploitation in the name of "socialism" and "internationalism." The Cuban leaders even described the Soviet "cooperation" with Cuba, (which amounts to neo-colonialism) as an "example" for developing countries. Castro even called on people "not to forget even for a second" the "military aid" that the Soviet Union had provided to Cuba, the Arab and African countries, and asserted that rejection of the "friendship" of the "community" which has the Soviet Union at its head, meant, "placing oneself at the mercy of the still strong imperialism" and the "greatest political short-sightedness." In March, 1977, when the Soviet Union was intent upon a new "diplomatic offence" and new expansionist moves in Africa, Castro, acting as a salesman for the Soviet Union, shuttled back and forth in a series of African countries, asking point-blank that the African countries and peoples "align with the Soviet Union." However, many non-aligned countries were not taken in by him, and stuck to their policy of neutrality and non-alignment and persisted in opposing the aggressive and expansionist policies pursued by the superpowers. A leader of a non-aligned country put it well when he said that the policy of non-alignment "will not be anybody's instrument, nor will it become a reserve force for anybody or for any other policy."

The Soviet Union and Cuba, hand in glove, also tried to disrupt the anti-hegemonic struggle of the non-aligned countries by splitting the ranks of the non-aligned movement. The Soviet Union has divided the non-aligned countries into the "progressive," the "conservative" and the "reactionary." Following closely the footsteps of the Soviet Union, Cuba praised certain countries and attacked others. It clamoured for the formation of a "progressive nuclear centre" within the non-aligned movement. What merits serious attention is the fact that Cuba, in close collaboration with the Soviet Union, has tried to provoke armed conflicts among the non-aligned African countries and within one African country by exploiting internal differences or dispute among them, thus paving the way for Cuba's intervention in the service of the Soviet Union. Since 1975, with Cuban support and involvement, the Soviet Union has succeeded in engineering armed invasion and intervention in Angola, in the Horn of Africa and Zaire. These moves are intended to enlarge its sphere of influence in Africa and help its rivalry with the United States in Europe.

It was disclosed by the Western press that Cuba also cut a despicable figure in the recent Soviet-masterminded cold-blooded murder of the leaders of two non-aligned Arab countries, North and South Yemen.

A host of facts show that Cuba is a "Trojan horse" planted by the Soviet Union within the non-aligned movement. It renders loyal service to the Soviet Union in disrupting the cause of the non-aligned countries against hegemonism, and is playing a role that the Soviet Union itself can not play. How strange that such a country, at the new czar's beck and call, can have the audacity to call itself a non-aligned country.

#### Peking Radio Report

OW101355Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 Jul 78 OW

[Unattributed talk on current events: "Cuba Is Unqualified As a Member of the Nonaligned Movement"]

[Excerpts] Can Cuba qualify as a nonaligned country? Press circles in many countries have recently noted that Cuba has betrayed nonaligned principles both in theory and in fact, and that it does not have the credentials to be a member of the nonaligned movement. It has degenerated into a tool of Soviet social-imperialism for pushing the Soviet Union's counterrevolutionary global strategy. This viewpoint conforms with reality.

If we assess Cuba's actions in light of the requirements set forth by the nonaligned movement for all its members, then we will realize that Cuba is no longer a nonaligned country. People well know that the five requirements a country must fulfill in order to be part of the nonaligned conference were set by the June 1961 preparatory meeting for the nonaligned conference. These requirements include: A nonaligned country must pursue an independent policy based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and nonalignment; must not become a member state in any collective military alliance that would involve it in a conflict between big powers; and must not have a bilateral pact or alliance with a big power. But today's Cuba exemplifies the very opposite of these requirements. It has thrust itself into an embrace with the Soviet Union and has formed an general alliance with it. It has formally joined CEMA, which is controlled by the Soviet Union, in an open move to form an economic alliance with the latter. It has sent troops to Africa as pawns of Soviet aggression against Africa--a move that has gone beyond any step taken by a member state of the Warsaw Pact. This is clear evidence of its military alliance with the Soviet Union.

Let's first take a look at Cuba's domestic situation. Economically, it depends heavily on the Soviet Union which controls Cuba's foreign trade and principal economic departments. On the one hand, Cuba now depends on the Soviet Union for 80 percent of its grain and 100 percent its petroleum and cotton. On the other hand, Cuba must export about 50 percent of its sugar and most of its nickel--output of which ranks fifth in the world--to the Soviet Union. In addition, the Soviet Union has also thrust its hand into such Cuban industries and enterprises as the metallurgical, chemical, machine building, textile and power industries, atomic power generation stations and harbor facilities.

Like all other colonialists, the Soviet Union's role in Cuba means using one hand to carry out extortion and exploitation as best it can and using the other to extend alms and its so-called "aid." At present, Cuba needs an inflow of \$2 million each day from the Soviet Union to prop up its economy--one that is beset with difficulties. In the past few decades Cuba has accumulated a debt to the Soviet Union to the tune of \$60 to \$70 billion. Cuba is now tied to the Soviet chariot and must pay back its debt with the blood and lives of its youth.

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Militarily, Soviet control of Cuba is also very alarming. Cuba's army, naval and air forces are trained by Soviet instructors. Thousands of Soviet military advisors have infiltrated into Cuba's military units at and above the company level, placing the Cuban military organs under their complete control. All guns and ammunition used by the Cuban armed forces are supplied by the Soviet Union. Even the uniforms are designed and manufactured by Soviet military uniform factories. In Cuban airspace, Soviet airmen have taken the place of Cuban airmen who have been sent to fight in Africa; in Cuban territorial waters, Soviet warships, including Soviet submarines, are seen everywhere; and on Cuban land, all kinds of Soviet tanks, military vehicles and cannons are moving about.

This Cuban situation clearly shows that not the slightest evidence exists which can prove Cuba is a nonaligned country. One principle of the nonaligned movement is to persistently refrain from resorting to intimidation, interference or intervention so as to prevent other peoples from exercising their right of self-government. But this principle has been grossly trampled underfoot by Cuba. Supported and abetted by Soviet social-imperialism, it has flagrantly sent troops into Africa where they are encroaching upon the independence and sovereignty of African countries. It has sent as many as 50,000 mercenaries to Africa, a number that is one-fourth of the total strength of Cuban armed forces. Cuba is currently stepping up its conscription campaign at home in an effort to continue its dispatch of mercenaries to Africa. According to a circular of the Cuban Ministry of Revolutionary Armed Forces published on 9 June in GRANMA, all male citizens born in 1962 must complete their registration between 10 and 30 June in preparation for military service. Acting in accordance with the desires of Soviet social-imperialism, these Cuban expeditionary troops have done their utmost to incite disputes and create conflicts in Africa and have even gone to the extent of carrying out undisguised military subversion and armed invasions. They are acting completely as colonialist gendarmes.

When the Angolan people overthrew the Portuguese colonialists and declared independence, Soviet social-imperialism flaunted the banner of supporting the national liberation movement but sowed dissension and created splits among the three liberation organizations in Angola. On the heels of this move, large numbers of Cuban troops, fully equipped with Soviet gear, forced their way into Angola where they supported one faction, attacked the two other factions and carried out a large-scale slaughter of the Angolan people.

When Somalia and Ethiopia entered a dispute, caused by the problems left unresolved by colonialism, the Soviet Union and Cuba first supported one side and then the other with weapons supplies and mercenaries, plunging the two neighbors into an internecine war.

After having engineered and organized the mercenaries' military invasion of Zaire in January 1977, the Soviet Union and Cuba restaged recently the farce of sending in mercenaries to invade this sovereign state. The Soviet Union and Cuba are itching for active intervention in other areas of Africa. Many facts have proved that Cuba has become a tool for Soviet social-imperialism in carrying out infiltration, subversion, aggression and expansion in Africa and is playing a role which the Soviet Union cannot play itself.

Within the nonaligned movement, Cuba is doing its best as a Soviet agent to disrupt and sabotage the nonaligned movement's cause of unity against imperialism and hegemonism. Cuba is serving Soviet hegemonism by vigorously lauding Soviet social-imperialism, it also parrots the tune of the Soviet Union--which differentiates some Third World countries and nonaligned countries, naming some as advanced and others as reactionary countries--in an attempt to form a so-called front of the advanced. At the same time, it is accusing some nonaligned countries of tightly squeezing the other underdeveloped countries. At a recent meeting of the coordination bureau of the nonaligned countries, the Cuban representative staged an ugly show.

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Ignoring the present orientation of the nonaligned countries' struggle for opposition to imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, he vigorously drummed up the Moscow-brand of detente and disarmament and talked meaninglessly about opposition to imperialism without saying a single word about opposition to hegemonism. It is clear as day that all these hackneyed statements bore the stamp of Moscow. They were the rubbish that Soviet revisionism has always preached in an attempt to change the orientation of the nonaligned movement and have the movement spin in its orbit. But now this rubbish was being mouthed by the Cuban representative. He even went so far as to whitewash the aggressive acts of the Soviet Union and Cuba in Africa by claiming that they are only doing this in order to give unlimited support to the liberation movements of various African nations. This was a blatant attempt to beautify the Soviet Union and Cuba itself.

This is the Cuba that is still making an unscrupulous claim to being a nonaligned country. How could one possibly pass fish eyes off as pearls? The facts about Cuba--a nation which is following the Soviet Union in sabotaging the nonaligned movement--have been completely laid bare. Some nonaligned countries and just public opinion have hit the nail on the head when they have pointed out that Cuba is no longer a nonaligned country.

NPC, CCP EXPRESS APPRECIATION FOR KUO MO-JO CONDOLENCES

#### International Messages

OWO81344Y Peking NCNA in English 1331 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Jul (HSINHUA)--Following is an announcement by the General Office of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China:

After the demise of Comrade Kuo Mo-jo, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, president of the Academy of Sciences of China, and chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, leaders of many countries, leading members of governmental departments, political parties, scientific institutions and mass organizations, friendly personages, heads of diplomatic missions in China and other foreign friends, Overseas Chinese and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao have sent cables and letters to express their deep condolences. In this regard, the General Office of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China is entrusted to express sincere thanks.

#### Marxist-Leninist Parties

OWO81342Y Peking NCNA in English 1328 GMT 8 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Jul (HSINHUA)--Following is an announcement by the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China:

After the demise of Comrade Kuo Mo-jo, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, president of the Academy of Sciences of China, and chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, a number of Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations have sent cables and letters to express their deep condolences, for which the General Office of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party is entrusted to express sincere thanks.



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UNITED STATES

U.S. SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DELEGATION LEAVES PEKING FOR HOME

OW101232Y Peking NCNA in English 1215 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Jul (HSINHUA)--The science and technology delegation from the United States led by Dr. Frank Press, science and technology adviser to the President and director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, left here for home by special plane this afternoon.

Seeing them off at the airport were Chiang Nan-hsiang, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission; Chou Pei-yuan, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and acting chairman of the National Scientific and Technical Association; and noted Chinese scientists and leading members of departments concerned, including Jen Hsin-min, Huang Chia-ssu, Ku Kung-hsu, Lo Yu-ju and Chu Chi-chien.

During their stay in Peking, members of the delegation had counterpart talks with Chinese departments concerned and had a wide-ranging exchange of views on the scientific and technological exchanges and cooperation between China and the United States of America. They also had discussions on certain scientific and technical projects. The American friends also visited the national exhibition on learning from Tachai in agriculture, scientific research institutes, a hospital, the Great Wall, and Ting Ling, one of the Ming tombs.

Leonard Woodcock, chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in China, and Mrs. Woodcock were on hand at the airport to see the delegation off.

EDUCATION VICE MINISTER HOSTS BANQUET FOR U.S. SCHOLAR

OW101934Y Peking NCNA in English 1618 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chou Lin, vice-minister of education, this evening feted Professor Yun-chow Whang, Chinese scholar residing in the United States of America and head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering of the Catholic University in Washington, U.S.A. Among those present was Chou Pei-yuan vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and president of Peking University. Professor Whang will return to the United States tomorrow.

COMSAT GENERAL MANAGER DEPARTS PEKING FOR KWEILIN

OW101855Y Peking NCNA in English 1757 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Jul (HSINHUA)--A five-member party led by Joseph V. Charyk, general manager of the U.S. Communication Satellite Corporation, wound up their friendly visit in Peking and left here for Kweilin yesterday.

While in Peking, the American guests visited telecommunication facilities and had professional and technical discussions with Chinese departments concerned. They were met and feted on separate occasions by Shen Kuang, vice-minister of posts and telecommunications, and Chien Hsueh-sen, a noted Chinese scientist. Before their arrival in Peking on July 4, they toured Shanghai and Hangchow.

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NORTH ASIA

PEKING MARKS 17TH ANNIVERSARY OF CHINA-KOREA TREATY

OW111048Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW

[Article by (Chung Cheng): "The Chinese and Korean People Unite To Fight and Advance Together"]

[Text] Today is the 17th anniversary of the signing of the China-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. With sentiments of revolutionary friendship, the Chinese people warmly celebrate this historic day together with the fraternal Korean people.

In July 1961, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, personally led a Korean party and government delegation on a visit to our country and signed, with our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai, the China-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. Concluded on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the treaty crystallizes the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Korean people through long years of common struggle. It fully reflects the common aspirations of the people of the two countries and is in complete accord with their fundamental interests. It represents a great milestone in the history of friendly relations between the people of China and Korea.

The Chinese and Korean people have forged a traditional revolutionary friendship. Over the past 50 years and more, the people of China and Korea have always stood with each other in the course of their struggle against their common enemies. In the years of the Chinese revolutionary civil wars and the Chinese war of resistance against Japan, the fine sons and daughters of the Korean people fought hand in hand with the Chinese people and supported us with their blood and lives at the foot of the Changpai Mountains, inside and outside the Great Wall and south and north of the Yangtze River.

In the Korean fatherland liberation war, the Chinese people dispatched the Chinese People's Volunteers, who were sons of the Chinese people, to cross the Yalu River to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people against the aggressors. In the great cause of socialist revolution and construction, our two peoples have consistently helped each other and have advanced hand in hand. Our common destiny and common struggle have closely linked us.

In the 17 years since the signing of the treaty, the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two peoples have been further strengthened. The friendly cooperation between our two countries in political, economic, scientific, technological, cultural and other fields have developed comprehensively and continuously. In 1970, our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou visited Korea. Over the past 17 years, the Chinese and Korean people have made tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and construction.

At present, under the leadership of President Kim, the fraternal Korean people are deepening the three great revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--and are striving to successfully fulfill the splendid second 7-year plan. They are determined to celebrate with concrete actions the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Korean people's just cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland has won the widespread support of people of all countries and particularly the people and countries of the Third World. The DPRK's international prestige is continuously rising. It is playing an increasingly larger role in international affairs.

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The militant friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea were forged and nurtured personally by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao, our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and the Korean people's great leader President Kim. They were built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, sealed in blood through long years of revolutionary struggle, and have been long tested.

Recently, carrying out the behests of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, Chairman Hua personally visited Korea and added, with President Kim, a new, brilliant page to the annals of Sino-Korean friendship. The historic meeting between Chairman Hua and President Kim was of important and far-reaching significance to further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two peoples of China and Korea, promoting the development of the socialist revolution and construction of both countries, maintaining peace and security in Asia and the Pacific area and helping advance the common cause of solidarity and struggle of the Third World. It was a new, great milestone in the history of friendly relations between China and Korea. We are convinced that with the loving attention of Chairman Hua and President Kim, the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the Chinese and Korean people are bound to develop further.

#### Film Show Marks Treaty

OW101630Y Peking NCNA in English 1620 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Jul (HSINHUA)--A film show was given here on July 8 by the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association to mark the 17th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. Present on the occasion were Kim Hyong-yul, Korean vice-minister for foreign affairs, and O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association. Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Chih-hsen and staff members of the Chinese Embassy were also present. "From Victory to Victory," a Chinese feature film, was shown. To celebrate the anniversary, the delegation of the Korean People's Army of the Korean-Chinese side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission gave a film show and dinner in Kaesong City yesterday in honour of the delegation of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

NODONG SINMUN SAYS NONALIGNED COUNTRIES MUST UNITE

OW101809Y Peking NCNA in English 1719 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Jul (HSINHUA)--"The non-aligned countries should avoid being drawn into the rivalry for spheres of influence by the aggressive force of foreign countries, and guard against the division and disintegration of the imperialists, colonialists and dominationists", says NODONG SINMUN in an article today. The article says. "The present situation demands that the non-aligned countries unite more than ever before."

Imperialist and reactionary forces are actively engaged in brazen plots of aggression and interference while flaunting the banner of "peace" and "friendship", it adds. "By using territorial problems and disputes of various kinds left behind after colonial rule, they have driven a wedge into the unity of the non-aligned countries and sown the seeds of dissension leading them to fight each other.

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"Taking advantage of the temporary difficulties faced by non-aligned and developing countries, they have also been trying to buy over, appease and deceive these countries by means of 'aid.' Meanwhile, imperialist agents are sneaking into the non-aligned movement and trying to sabotage it from within." The article continues: "Only by forming a united front and fighting in unity to smash the imperialist, colonialist and dominationist plot of division, disintegration and contention, can the non-aligned movement be consolidated and expanded. This will result in further advances in the struggle against imperialism and in support of independence."

"The differences and disputes arising between the non-aligned countries are problems existing between friends who are fighting for a common cause. Therefore, they should be solved through consultation based on stronger unity, and an effective combination of national interests and the interests of the whole non-aligned movement," it declares.

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

##### CORRESPONDENTS REPLY TO SRV CHARGES ON CLOSING OF CONSULATES

OW101611Y Peking NCNA in English 1558 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW

[Commentary by NCNA correspondent: The Vietnamese Authorities' Groundless Attack On China's Closure of Vietnamese Consulates-General]

[Text] Peking, 10 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Vietnamese Government, in a note to the Chinese Government on July 6, accused China of committing an "act against Vietnam" and being "hostile to Vietnam" by demanding the closing down of three Vietnamese consulates-general in China. The note came in the wake of a series of Vietnamese newspaper and radio commentaries accusing and slandering China concerning her cancellation of the appointment of a consul-general in Ho Chi Minh City and her demand for the closure of the Vietnamese consulates-general in Canton, Kunming and Nanning. The Chinese decision was branded "big-nation chauvinism" and described as a "lack of goodwill." According to the commentaries: "Not until 1955 and 1956, or nearly six years after China's total liberation, was Vietnam allowed to set up its consulates-general in Kunming, Nanning and Canton," whereas Vietnam "agreed in principle, a little more than one year after liberation, to the establishment of a Chinese consulate-general in Ho Chi Minh City." By June this year, they maintained: "Vietnam agreed to let China set up a consulate-general in Ho Chi Minh City at the beginning of the fourth quarter of this year." The Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN demanded: "If the 'reciprocity' principle is applied we should ask: 'Who has shown goodwill, in terms of time!'"

Since the Vietnamese side wants to argue the matter out in terms of timing, it should be careful and serious and not mix truth with falsehood. However, the Vietnamese side is trying to cover up two important historical facts: First, Vietnam successively set up offices in Kunming and Nanning in the early fifties, that is, about one year after the founding of the People's Republic of China, and these offices were the predecessors of Vietnam's consulates-general. Second, at the voluntary proposal of the Chinese Government, Vietnam, in 1955, upgraded to consulates-general its offices in these two Chinese cities which had not at that time been opened to foreigners. In 1956 a Vietnamese consulate-general was set up in Canton. As a result of the special considerations given to Vietnam by China, who intended to develop friendly relations between the Chinese and Vietnamese people, it was possible for Vietnam to establish unilaterally three consulates-general in China and they have operated for more than 20 years.



But the Vietnamese authorities have now adopted a different attitude towards the establishment of Chinese consulates-general in Vietnam. In spite of the large number of Chinese residents in Vietnam, the Vietnamese authorities have not been cooperative on the establishment of Chinese consulates-general. In August 1976 the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs proposed to the Vietnamese side that Chinese consulates-general be established in Ho Chi Minh City, Da Nang and Haiphong, and this request was repeated several times thereafter. But for nearly two years the Vietnamese authorities gave no answer to the reasonable request of the Chinese side. They rejected the establishment of a Chinese consulate-general in Da Nang. Meanwhile, they "agreed in principle" but obstructed in reality by means of various pretexts the establishment of a Chinese consulate-general in Ho Chi Minh City. In order to free themselves from their passive position, the Vietnamese authorities recently had to agree to let China set up a consulate-general in Ho Chi Minh City in the fourth quarter of this year. However, they are in effect trying to procrastinate for as long as possible.

Comparing the friendly attitude of China with the attitude of the Vietnamese authorities, one can see clearly "who has shown goodwill in terms of time" and who "lacks goodwill and is unfriendly." We would like to ask the Vietnamese authorities: "As you have frequently expressed your faith in 'goodwill' and 'faith,' then why did you hide from the world public opinion the two important historical facts concerning the establishment of Vietnamese consulates-general in China as mentioned above? Since you denounce the steps which China was compelled to take in accordance with the principle of reciprocity as 'big-nation chauvinism,' an 'act against Vietnam' and 'hostile to Vietnam,' then what 'doctrine' have you followed in adopting such an attitude on the establishment of Chinese consulates-general in Vietnam?"

The Vietnamese newspapers and radio went even further in demanding: "Why has China requested persistently the establishment of a consulate-general in Ho Chi Minh City?" They even slandered China as having "ulterior motives" in setting up a consulate-general there. They maintained that China wanted to set up a consulate-general in Ho Chi Minh City because that was a place where "large numbers of Hoa capitalists with Vietnamese citizenship concentrate." They even asked "whether the Chinese side, in desiring to have its personnel allowed into Ho Chi Minh City 'as early as possible,' merely wanted to shelter and protect the Hoa capitalists who opposed the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce."

This vicious calumny can only draw scorn from those who know the truth. As is well known, China requested in August 1976 the establishment of a consulate-general in Ho Chi Minh City but "the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce" in South Vietnam including Ho Chi Minh City was carried out in March 1978. The slander that the Chinese request was to "shelter and protect the Hoa capitalists" simply does not tally with facts. Furthermore, the target of the transformation of capitalist industry and commerce was aimed at the capitalists. Hoang Tung, an important responsible member of the Vietnamese Department of Propaganda, admitted that among the "Hoa people" in South Vietnam, "the number of working people makes up the overwhelming majority, about 100 times that of the capitalists." With only several thousand residents in China's Nanning, Kunming and Canton, Vietnam can establish a consulate-general in each of these places. In Ho Chi Minh City, there are hundreds of thousands of Chinese residents, the overwhelming majority of whom are working people living as a result of their own labour.

But, according to the Vietnamese side, by making the demand that a consulate-general be established in Ho Chi Minh City to promote relations of friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and the Vietnamese peoples, develop trade between the two countries and handle Chinese residents and other consular matters, China has committed the towering crime of "sheltering and protecting the Hoa capitalists." This makes no sense at all.

As a Chinese saying puts it well: "If you are in the right, you can travel anywhere in the world; if you are in the wrong, it's hard to move an inch." China was compelled to revoke the appointment of a consul-general in Ho Chi Minh City. The demand that Vietnam close its three consulates-general in China is fully justified on the principle of reciprocity. These reasons can be tested against facts. Nevertheless, the Vietnamese press and radio commentaries and government notes are arrogant and void of reasoning. They think only of opposition to China and never of basic historical facts. They even resort to rumour-mongering and calumny against China. All this can only show that the Vietnamese authorities have a guilty conscience and that they are bent on deceiving world public opinion.

#### MALAYSIAN PAPERS COMMENT ON SRV'S ADMISSION INTO CEMA

OW101900Y Peking NCNA in English 1759 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Jul (HSINHUA)--Vietnam's admission to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) "has once again proved that Vietnam clings to the Soviet Union and lives by relying on it," says the Malaysian paper SING PIN JIH PAO in an editorial on July 7.

The editorial points out: "Vietnam's admission as a member of the Eastern European 'CEMA' was of course not unreasonable. After the conclusion of the war in Vietnam in 1975, Vietnam accepted Soviet assistance which paved the way for Soviet expansion in Asia and Southeast Asia. As one would expect, Vietnam within a period of just three years hurriedly began to carry out the Soviet anti-China policy and whipped up an anti-Chinese wave of propaganda. These moves are in conformity with Soviet attitudes and have been praised by the Soviet Union. In commendation of its anti-Chinese campaign, the Soviet Union introduced Vietnam into 'CEMA,' granted economic aid to it and let it have some gains in trade."

The editorial goes on to say: Today's Vietnam being under reconstruction needs to receive huge quantities of economic aid. However, it has not taken the road leading the Vietnamese people towards self-reliance but has begged for aid and thrown itself into the arms of the Soviet Union. This is not for the good of the Vietnamese people. It shows nothing but Vietnam's intention of depending on the Soviet Union and one should not be astonished when later, Vietnam also joins the Soviet military bloc.

In conclusion, the editorial states: What is being done by the Vietnamese authorities is like "letting the tiger in through the back door while repelling the wolf through the front gate." The Southeast Asian countries are on guard against what Vietnam will do afterwards.

According to another report: NANYANG SIANG PAU of Singapore in a commentary on July 8 points out that Vietnam's admission to CEMA "is formally taking part in the Soviet Bloc and of great political significance."

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NCNA NOTES MALAYSIA'S HUSSEIN WINS REELECTION

OW101938Y Peking NCNA in English 1810 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Jul (HSINHUA)--The ruling National Front of Malaysia headed by Prime Minister Hussein Onn won the fifth parliamentary election held on July 8. It took 94 of the 114 seats in western Malaysia. The Malaysian Parliament consists of 154 seats. Election results in Sabah and Sarawak will be published on July 15 and 20 respectively owing to the election procedures of the two states. But it is already certain that the National Front has won the election. Two opposition parties, the Democratic Action Party and the Pan Malaysian Islamic Party, only won 15 and 5 seats respectively in western Malaysia. At a meeting with correspondents yesterday, Prime Minister Hussein Onn said that a new cabinet would be formed after the election results in the states of Sabah and Sarawak was published.

EUROPE

TANG KO'S IRON-STEEL DELEGATION LEAVES NETHERLANDS

OW110130Y Peking NCNA in English 0105 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Chinese iron and steel industry delegation left Amsterdam today after an 8-day friendly visit to the Netherlands at the invitation of the Dutch Government, according to a report from the Hague. The delegation was led by Tang Ko, Chinese minister of metallurgical industry.

In the Netherlands, the delegation visited the Estel Metallurgical Company, the Philips Corporation, the United Machine Corporation and other Dutch enterprises and factories. The delegation discussed with the Dutch minister for economic affairs and heads of the Estel Company and other industrial enterprises on exchanges and technical cooperation in the metallurgical field between the Netherlands and China. Chinese Ambassador to the Netherlands Chen Hsin-jen gave a reception in honour of the Chinese delegation on July 7. Present at the reception were Dutch Minister for Economic Affairs Van Aardenne, State Secretary for Economic Affairs K.H. Beyen, Burgomaster of the Hague Schols as well as representatives and other personages of the Dutch industrial and commercial circles.

SUNG CHIH-KUANG MEETS WITH FRG BUNDESTAG MEMBER

OW101638Y Peking NCNA in English 1619 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Jul (HSINHUA)--Sung Chih-kuang, Chinese assistant foreign minister, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with Klaus Danbbertschausen, member of the Budestag of the Federal Republic of Germany, and other guests from that country, now visiting China.

CHANG AI-PING, MILITARY DELEGATION GIVE RECEPTION IN ITALY

OW110216Y Peking NCNA in English 0204 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Rome, 10 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chang Ai-ping, head of the Chinese military goodwill delegation and deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a reception at the Chinese Embassy here this evening.

Present on the occasion were Lieutenant General Francesco Cavalera, Italian defence chief-of-staff; Lieutenant General Salvatore Coniglio, deputy defence chief-of-staff, and other high-ranking officers of the Italian armed forces. Present also were Italian Government ministers, friendly personages and representatives of Overseas Chinese here. Chinese Ambassador Wang Kuo-chuan, Acting Military Attache Yu Ko-cheng and other Chinese diplomats were also present. This morning, Chang Ai-ping and members of the delegation paid a farewell visit to Lieutenant General Francesco Cavalera.

## APP REPORTS PRC STOPPING ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AID TO ALBANIA

OW110602Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0557 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Jul (AFP)--China decided last week to cut all or part of its economic aid to Albania a year after an ideological dispute began between the two countries, an unofficial Albanian source said today.

Neither the Chinese authorities or the Albanian Embassy would confirm this report as yet. The Albanian trade attache neither confirmed nor denied the aid cut. Albanian Ambassador Behar Shtylla's secretary answered all morning that the ambassador was out of the office.

All Albanian students in Peking, around 100, should return home next week, according to an Albanian source at Peking. The same source said an Albanian translator working in Peking would also be leaving for home next week. The less than 20 Albanian students at Peking University were informed on Sunday of the Chinese step and of their government's decision to bring them home as early as possible. They said their embassy here had requested permission for them to travel on a special July 13 flight going to bring back Chinese technical personnel from Albania, but Chinese authorities refused, the same source reported. The students will now be leaving some time next week. Apart from Peking University, the capital's other university--Tsinghua--and the Peking Sports Institute, there are Albanian students in Shanghai and Shenyang in the northeast. The exact number of Chinese technicians in Albania is not known but they are at least a couple of hundred and Chinese aid went to each sector of the economy since the Soviet Union cut off their aid at the end of 1960.

The official reasons for the Chinese decision were not yet known. However observers estimated it was taken on July 7, exactly a year, if the date is correct, from the first ideological condemnation of China in the Albanian Party of Labour's official daily ZERI I POPULLIT.

## PRC Sources Quoted

OW110934Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0928 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Jul (AFP)--China has completely cut all economic aid to Albania, announcing its decision to the Albanian Government in a note on July 7, a reliable diplomatic source said here today quoting official Chinese sources.

The decision, which has not been publicized either here or in Tirana, confirmed predictions previously made by Albanian student sources about the stopping of Chinese aid, the departure of Albanian students and experts from China and the recall of Chinese technicians from Albania. The date July 7 is significant, as it is the first anniversary of the first ideological attacks against China in the Albanian Workers' Party organ, ZERI I POPULLIT.



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MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

CHI PENG-FEI DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO SYRIA

Ambassador's Reception

OW100802Y Peking NCNA in English 0723 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Damascus, 9 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Syria Tsao Ko-chiang gave a reception here this evening to mark the visit to Syria by Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress. Deputy President of the Syrian People's Council Mohammad Adil Jamus; Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs Nasir Adur and Chairman of the Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee of the People's Council Muhsin Bilal were present.

Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying and others accompanying Chi Peng-fei in his visit were also on hand. Present were also diplomatic envoys of other countries to Syria. The reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

10 July Departure

OW101930Y Peking NCNA in English 1749 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Damascus, 10 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, left here for home by special plane this morning at the end of a friendly visit to Syria. Leaving on the same plane were his entourage including Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying and the vice-chairman's wife Hsu Han-ping.

The vice-chairman was seen off at the airport by Deputy President of the Syrian People's Council Muhammad Adil Jamus, Chairman of the Committee of the Arab and Foreign Committee of the People's Council Muhsin Balal and other high-ranking officials. On hand also was Chinese Ambassador to Syria Tsao Ko-chiang.

In a written speech at the airport, Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei said: "I met His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and other leaders of your country and exchanged views on the strengthening and development of the relations between the two countries and other matters of mutual concern. Our meetings and talks are both very beneficial and fruitful." "During our visit," he said, "we saw the firm determination and heroic spirit of the industrious and courageous Syrian people to struggle against imperialism, colonialism and Israeli Zionism and defend their national independence and state sovereignty. We also saw the great achievements you have made in building your homeland under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad. All this has left a deep impression on us."

The Chinese vice-chairman wholeheartedly hoped that the friendship between the Chinese and Syrian peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries in various fields would develop continuously.

During their stay in Syria, the vice-chairman and his entourage visited Al-Qunaytirah, a camp of Young Pioneers, a factory producing and assembling television sets and scenic spots.

The wives of the Syrian president and the president of the Syrian People's Council respectively met the Chinese vice-chairman's wife.

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Arrives in Urumchi

OW101931Y Peking NCNA in English 1755 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Urumchi, 10 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his party returned to Urumchi, capital of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, by special plane this afternoon after a successful friendly visit to Venezuela, Mexico, Canada and Syria.

They were greeted at the airport by Wang Feng, first secretary of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Party Committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, and Liu Chen, second secretary of the regional party committee and commander of the Sinkiang military area command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

EGYPTIAN PAPERS EXPOSE SOVIET PLOT IN TWO YEMENS

OW101953Y Peking NCNA in English 1945 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jul (HSINHUA)--The sinister plot created by the Soviet Union in south and north Yemens is aimed at wedging a knife in the back of the countries on both sides of the Red Sea, points out the Egyptian paper GAZETTE editorially today. The editorial says: "Egypt's experience of having Soviet 'help' against Zionist imperialism should make one wary in looking for help in that direction again. It was clear to Egypt that while the Soviet presence was at its maximum here, Moscow was making use of the Zionist aggression to boost its influence in the country." It adds: "Following Egypt's dismissal of the Soviet military experts, it should be clearer to others now precisely what the Kremlin's aims in this part of the world are."

The editorial says: "It should not be difficult to understand now what the Soviet aim is. Having failed to get its way in Egypt and the Sudan--the best jumping-off points for imperialists bent on controlling the eastern Arab world--the Kremlin is engaged in an out-flanking movement that has brought it to the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea.

Soviet Naval Provocation

OW101937Y Peking NCNA in English 1805 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jul (HSINHUA)--Egyptian papers have today condemned the Soviet Union for sending naval vessels to Aden harbour to carry out activities of aggression. AL-JUMHURIYAH points out: "The arrival of Soviet naval units has revealed the true colours of the Soviet Union. It means that it is Soviet bayonets that have offered protection to south Yemen." The Soviet act of aggression, it notes, "has once again recalled to our minds the memories of the major imperialist powers of the 19th century and the early decades of the 20th century which imposed their domination on small nations."

AL-AHRAM says that the arrival of Soviet naval vessels in Aden harbour "constitutes a direct threat to all Arab nations." It points out that at this critical juncture of the Arab people's struggle against Israeli Zionism, the Kremlin "aims to undermine the unity of the Arab ranks." The Arab nations are now called upon more than ever before to close their ranks and unify their strength to face the foreign danger threatening peace and security in the area."

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AL-AKHBAR stresses that the Soviet Union "is trying to become the master of the region. The presence of Soviet colonialism and its military force in the Arab nations is just like that of the old-line colonialists in the 19th century." It notes that the Soviet Union has already established a military base in the southern Arabian Peninsula. "They have not only kept a firm hand on south Yemen but used it as a stronghold to threaten the oil-producing states on the whole Arabian Peninsula," the paper declares.

#### CHEN MU-HUA HOSTS BANQUET FOR SOMALI DELEGATION

OW101749Y Peking NCNA in English 1725 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpt] Peking, 10 Jul (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier and Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Chen Mu-hua gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a Somali industrial delegation headed by Mohamed Sheikh Osmar, Somali minister of industry.

Before the banquet, Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua met Somali Minister Mohamed Sheikh Osman and other distinguished guests from Somalia and had a cordial and friendly talk with them. Present at the banquet were Somali Ambassador Mohamed Ismail Kahin and Mrs. Kahin. Also present were Chang Hai-feng, vice-foreign minister, Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and Pan Chi, vice-minister of communications.

Speaking at the banquet, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua said: "Under the leadership of President Siad Barre, the Somali Government and people have time and again frustrated foreign interference and plots to subvert their country, and thus safeguarded their national independence." She said that the Chinese Government and people highly appreciated and resolutely supported the Somali Government and people in their just struggle against Soviet hegemonism.

She praised the gratifying results the Somali Government and people had gained in developing their national economy by relying on their own efforts, and made particular mention of a most remarkable increase in industrial production as compared with the preindependence days. She offered her heartfelt congratulations on all this. "Supporting each other and fighting shoulder to shoulder in the struggle," she went on, "we have forged profound friendship between us. There have been good developments in friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. We have extensive cooperation in industry, agriculture, culture, education, health and other fields."

In reply, Minister Osman said: "The Somali people who highly value the friendship with the People's Republic of China, will in the future, as in the past, make all endeavours for deepening of revolutionary friendship and cooperation with the Peoples Republic of China." The achievements in the cordial relations between the two countries, he said, "have been made possible and flourishing thanks to our adherence on the correct principles of full respect for sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, cooperation for peace and freedom for all."

Turning to the situation in the Horn of Africa, he said: "We call on the Soviet Union and Cuba to leave Africa alone and peace as we are capable enough to solve our problems through African dialogue and not through naked armed intervention as this superpower has adopted as a basic policy for expansion and domination."

The delegation arrived in Peking yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

PEOPLE'S DAILY NOTES POPULAR OPPOSITION TO CUBAN POLICY

HK110641Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 3 Jul 78 p 6 HK

[Article by Cheng Po [3397 3134]: "What Are the People of Cuba For and Against"]

[Text] Recently, the Cuban authorities published a notice in the papers urging all male citizens born in 1962 to register for conscription before 30 June this year. Prior to this, Cuba called the 45-year-old group of reserves into service. These are moves that deserve a great deal of attention.

Those born in 1962 are only 16 this year. Those 45 year olds are already approaching 50. Why are the Cuban authorities in such a hurry to call the young people and adults into service?

Is Cuba being seriously threatened by war? No! On the day the notice was published, the Cuban leader expressed "new friendship" toward the imperialist United States, long considered the "only" threat to this island.

Is it because of the weakness of the Cuban Armed Forces? Also no! Looking at the ratio between army men and civilians, one sees that Cuba has more men on active service than any Latin American country and many Asian countries.

Then what is the reason?

As everybody knows, since sending troops to Angola, Cuba has sent a quarter of its national military strength to Africa. However, it cannot even come close to satisfying the global strategic needs of Moscow. In order to continue its expansion in Africa and recoup its losses, the Cuban authorities do not mind calling up 16 year olds and 45 year olds to meet this "internationalist" obligation. The expansion of conscription is aimed at increasing its sinister activities abroad, particularly in Africa.

Fifteen years ago, right after the sound of gunfire had subsided at Playa Giron, Cuba enacted an obligatory service law and carried out registration for conscription on an extensive scale. At that time, there appeared the stirring scene of fathers, sons and brothers simultaneously competing with each other at a registration center. Such ardor for opposing foreign aggression and protecting the independence of the motherland is extremely valuable. However, this ardor has now died out. They are grieved and indignant about the inexplicable death of their fathers, sons and brothers in Africa. They have no intention of being exported as cannon-fodder or of risking their lives on another continent to satisfy the needs of Moscow. GRANMA, the official organ of Cuba, reported that at a recent meeting held by the Cuban authorities to analyze the army enlistment situation, a colonel said: "There are certain difficulties in getting some of the workers to enlist in the army." Moreover, he said: "There were individual cases of administrative functionaries failing to provide various facilities for workers to join the army." The attitude of the Cuban people toward government conscription, which has turned from enthusiastic support to opposition and boycott, reflects the fundamental change in the domestic and external policies of the Cuban authorities over the past 15 years. No matter how the Cuban propaganda machinery whitewashes its crimes in Africa, it cannot alter the basic change in the popular sympathy of the people.

The Cuban leader has tied Cuba to the Soviet battle chariot, formed an out-and-out alliance of aggression and ordered Cuban youths and adults to risk their lives for Soviet aggression and expansion. He also waved the "nonaligned" banner to attack nonaligned countries. How can such perverted actions not increasingly excite widespread opposition among the Cuban people?



TEXT OF HUA'S 7 JULY FINANCE-TRADE CONFERENCE SPEECH

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[Text] Peking, 11 Jul (HSINHUA)--The speech made by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on July 7 at the National Conference of Departments of Finance and Trade on Learning from Taching and Tachai follows in full:

Comrades, the current National Conference of Departments of Finance and Trade on Learning from Taching and Tachai is drawing to a successful close. The speech made by Comrade Hsien-nien and the report delivered by Comrade Chiu-li are very important and very good. You have studied and discussed them, exchanged experience of departments of finance and trade in learning from Taching and Tachai and increased your enthusiasm to learn from, catch up with and overtake the advanced. The atmosphere at the conference is lively, with everyone emancipating his mind, freely expressing opinions, working in a democratic way, pooling ideas and heightening understanding and confidence. The conference is bound to help tremendously in stimulating the socialist enthusiasm of workers in finance and trade, raising the quality of this work, encouraging high-speed development of the national economy and speeding up the building of a modern, powerful socialist China.

After our party smashed the anti-party clique--the gang of four of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan--the Central Committee made the strategic decision to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land, convened the 11th National Party Congress and the 5th National People's Congress, and laid down the line and the general task for the party and the people of the whole country in the new period. We also called conferences on agriculture, industry and science and other important meetings. Now we are holding this financial and trade conference. In accordance with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and in the light of the new conditions, we have formulated fundamental principles for various fields of work and formulated the outline of the 1976-1985 ten-year plan for the development of the national economy and the outline of the national plan for the development of science and technology, so as to fulfil the general task for the new period. Application of these principles and outlines is bound to bring about before long a new upsurge of socialist economic and cultural construction in our country.

Since the beginning of this year, we have been continuing our triumphant advance and scoring new successes in all areas on the basis of the initial achievements of the first year in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. For the country as a whole, the work of screening the factional set-up of the gang of four has in the main come to a victorious close. There is a change for the better, too, in the few localities and units that are lagging. Criticism of the gang's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and reactionary ideological system is going deeper. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, political stability and unity have been consolidated and developed, and democracy has been restored and broadened both inside the party and among the people in general. The cadres, workers, peasants and intellectuals are in high spirits as they join in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. They are not afraid to speak out and to criticize. Their enthusiasm for socialism has been further aroused. Our industrial, agricultural and financial and trade undertakings have been developing at fairly high speed. We have also made significant progress in science, education and culture. In short, the situation is very good.

Take the economic situation. Preliminary statistics for the first half of this year show a 24 percent increase in industrial production over the corresponding 1977 period, of which, steel rose 67 percent, petroleum went up 11 percent, coal rose 19 percent, electricity showed a 17 percent increase. Output of 16 major products of light industry, including cotton yarn, paper and sugar, increased by wide margins in the first six months of this year. Communications and transport did very well. Rail freight volume in the January-June period rose 22 percent above the same 1977 period. In agriculture, quite a number of localities were hit by severe natural disasters last winter and this spring, but the summer-harvested crops yielded over five million tons more than last year because of the vigorous mass movement to learn from Tachai and the gradual carrying out of the party's economic policies for the countryside. Purchases and sales in town and country are brisk, and stocks have increased. Total sales of consumer goods in the first three months of this year were bigger than the best quarter of any previous year. Sales in the second quarter of this year continued to rise. January-June state revenue topped the plan by a significant margin.

It can be seen from these facts that, since the smashing of the gang of four more than a year ago, we rescued the national economy, which was on the brink of collapse, and have set it on a path of steady increases and healthy growth. Such rehabilitation and development in the national economy are manifested in not one area or department or a few areas or departments but in all areas and departments. The great political revolution to expose and criticize the gang of four advances the growth of production and a political situation of stability and unity leads to economic prosperity. This is quite in line with the objective laws of development. People throughout the country are overjoyed at the victories on the economic front and they are fully confident of new victories.

But there is not the least reason for complacency. The present progress, we should note, is in the nature of recovery. In the last few years, the gang of four wrought havoc with our socialist economy. The aftermath of this continued to show itself in some departments in the first quarter of last year. Compared with that period, the rates of increase listed above naturally seem high. We should note especially that our goal is to carry through the four modernizations, catch up with advanced world levels and surpass them, both economically and technically. We must compare our achievements with advanced levels in other countries. By so doing, we shall see that our levels are still very low. For years the gang of four, waving the banner of "revolution" and brandishing big sticks, forbade people to learn from the advanced experience of other countries, and many of our comrades are scarcely aware of what has been going on abroad. Some comrades tend to take a dangerous attitude of conceit and complacency, conservatism and parochial arrogance when they make even the slightest progress. If this attitude is not decisively changed, we shall lack the will and the vision to forge ahead steadily and shall be incapable of careful study of advanced experience either at home or abroad, let alone of catching up with the advanced levels of other countries.

We are now lagging behind not only in technology but in managerial skills too. After the founding of new China, we accumulated certain experience in economic management, but still had many weak points to eliminate. But disruption by the gang of four pushed us back far below our original level; many essential rules and regulations were abolished, socialist planned economy was undermined, and a state of what can be called semi-anarchy was created.

Now the gang of four have been overthrown, but their pernicious influence has still not been thoroughly eliminated. Many cardinal issues of right and wrong in economic work have still not been straightened out among many cadres and other people, and problems in management caused by the gang have piled up. Take industry for example. A large part of the productive capacity of present enterprises has not yet been fully utilized, and the potential is great. Low productivity, poor quality of products, high production costs, low profits and slow turnover of funds--these can be found in most enterprises. A number of enterprises are still running at a loss. Many new enterprises fail for a long time to become a productive force, and the yields on the investment are very poor. There are also quite a number of problems in the handling of both home and foreign trade: roundabout transport, the tying up and spoilage of commodities and losses caused by management are very serious. Only when we are fully aware of the problems created by our low standards of management and inept managerial work can we sum up experience and lessons in earnest, study and master advanced science and technology and advanced scientific methods of management. Otherwise, we will continue to waste time, manpower and funds, and cannot fulfil the grand task we have set out to accomplish within this century. The whole party must recognize the gravity of this problem.

Openly pinpointing the problems and shortcomings in our work will not weaken our confidence and initiative. On the contrary, it shows that we are full of confidence and that we are determined to display our initiative more effectively on the basis of recognizing objective realities. Fundamentally, our socialist political system and economic system are far superior to the capitalist. This is beyond question. But many aspects of our superstructure and relations of production are still not perfect; there remain weaknesses in many links of our political system and our economic system. These are incompatible with the goal of the four modernizations. They shackle the productive forces and hinder their development. Ineptitude in management is, in the final analysis, a matter of this nature. In continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we should have the courage to face up to and expose those things in our concrete policies, rules and regulations, working methods and ideological concepts that are not in harmony with the goal of the four modernizations, and have the gumption to transform those aspects of the superstructure and the relations of production that are not in harmony with the productive forces. This should be done firmly and in an appropriate manner. In this way we shall be able to bring into full play the advantages of the socialist system, constantly sum up our experience, go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing, draw on the advance science and technology and scientific managerial methods of other countries and, through hard struggle in not too long a historical period, catch up with and surpass the economic and technical levels of the most advanced capitalist countries.

Comrades, in order for our financial and trade work to take a big step forward from the present level, we find it necessary to reiterate the principle "develop the economy and ensure supplies". Chairman Mao raised this principle in 1942 when he pointed out: "The general policy guiding our economic and financial work is to develop the economy and ensure supplies"; "while a good or a bad financial policy affects the economy, it is the economy that determines finance. Without a well-based economy it is impossible to solve financial difficulties, and without a growing economy it is impossible to attain financial sufficiency."

In 1947 he again pointed out: "all places must plan on a long-term basis, work hard at production, practise economy and correctly solve the financial problem on the basis of production and economy. The first principle here is to develop production and ensure supply."



Practice for over 30 years has proved that this is an entirely correct principle that we must continue to carry out. The content of this principle has been steadily enriched and developed with changes in historical conditions. Developing the economy at present requires a big growth of modern industry, agriculture, communications and transport, a commensurate expansion of home and foreign trade, banking and other services, and increases in state revenue on this basis. Ensuring supplies in the present period means providing the material supplies and funds required for modernized production and expanded reproduction. It also means providing for a step-by-step improvement in the people's material well-being and cultural life and guaranteeing the country's essential military and administrative expenditures. Here "to develop the economy and ensure supplies" has two meanings. First, the development of the economy is the prerequisite for ensuring supplies. Without economic growth, supplies cannot be ensured, the higher the level of economic development, the higher the level of supplies to the state and the people. Second, ensuring supplies is the purpose of developing the economy. Our fundamental purpose in developing the socialist economy and constantly expanding reproduction is to provide for the material well-being and cultural life of our people and make our due contribution to humanity.

Carrying out the principle of developing the economy and ensuring supplies is the correct orientation for fully effective financial and trade work. In a penetrating note written in 1959 on a report by Comrade Li Hsien-nien, Chairman Mao stated: "The suggestion about promoting industry, agriculture and commerce simultaneously is very good. It must be done. If commerce is belittled and not made a commander, industry and agriculture won't be developed." The relation between developing the economy and ensuring supplies is in essence an inter-relation among the four links in the general process of production--production, exchange, distribution and consumption. None of these links can be dispensed with. Production is the decisive factor in this general process, but exchange, distribution and consumption also have a great bearing on production. While a growth in commerce results from the growth of industrial and agricultural production, it is also a powerful stimulus for industrial and agricultural growth. Similarly finance and banking, important instruments for the allocation of funds, are naturally based on economic work. But such questions as whether fund accumulations are ample, allocations and loans are rational, turnover is fast, and management and supervision of the use of funds are correct--these determine to large degree whether the economy can be developed with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Comrade Hsien-nien, in his opening address at this conference, compared financial and trade work with the circulatory system of the human body. This is a very good explanation of its extremely important role and position in all economic work. Party committees at all levels must make financial and trade work an important item on their agenda. Any slighting or neglect of financial and trade work is incorrect.

We must also note that, in the new period, the rapid growth of our socialist economic and cultural construction and the gradual realization of the four modernizations are bound to place new and higher demands on financial and trade work. With the rapid advances in industrial and agricultural production, the total amount of commodities in society will greatly increase; this plus the growth of the division of labour and coordination among various specialities will inevitably expand the scope of exchange and call for stricter and closer social economic accounting and supervision. We shall have more and more contacts with the world market and constantly widen technical and material interchanges at home and abroad. Raising the people's living standards and socializing housework will require a steady growth in the service trades. Commerce and services are important social professions, on a par with industry and agriculture.



This point will become ever more obvious. When one fully understands this trend in the social economy, one will not think that there is no future in a job in finance and trade or that the service trades are inferior to others. Financial and trade work, including the service trades, are part of the great cause of serving the people. They are indispensable, offer a great future and are glorious and praise-worthy.

Comrades! We must do financial and trade work well in the Taching and Tachai style. That means that in financial and trade work we must implement the principle of developing the economy and ensuring supplies in an all-round way and uphold the Marxist political approach, production approach and mass approach, under the guidance of the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. These three approaches fully embody the fine traditions of financial and trade work set up by Chairman Mao for our party, embody our party's fundamental experience in leading this work during the half century since the revolutionary base areas were set up, and embody the essential need to do financial and trade work in the Taching and Tachai style.

Since the founding of new China, financial and trade workers, under the leadership of the party, have adhered to these three approaches and have kept to the socialist orientation in their work. They have made tremendous contributions to socialist revolution and construction, receiving warm support from people throughout the country and praise from friends abroad. In recent years, however, Lin Biao and the gang of four smeared and attacked without measure these three approaches and seriously damaged the ranks of financial and trade workers ideologically, politically, organizationally and in work style. As a result, the three approaches became vague and blurred in the minds of many of our comrades and many young workers who have come into financial and trade departments recently were never educated on these approaches. In order to improve our socialist financial and trade work, strengthen the rectification and building of the force of financial and trade workers ideologically and politically, and carry out the general task for the new period, we maintain that through this conference these three approaches should be stressed and widely publicized among all comrades in financial and trade work so that everyone will bear them firmly in mind and restore and carry forward our fine traditions in this work.

By the political approach, we mean that all financial and trade workers must be clear about the great political significance of their work. They must consciously keep to the socialist orientation in their work and firmly carry out the party's line, principles and policies so that work in all departments of finance and trade serves the general task of the new period.

At present and for some time to come, the task of paramount importance in finance and trade is to carry through to the end the struggle against the gang of four, thoroughly exposing and criticizing their criminal sabotage of the socialist economy and socialist finances and trade and eliminating their pernicious influence. It is imperative to deal resolute blows at criminal acts of embezzlement, theft and speculation and crush attacks by capitalist forces in town and country. Abuse of power and position, feathering one's nest at the expense of the public interest, and deception, "back-door" practices and other unhealthy tendencies must be opposed. Socialist public ownership and socialist public property must be protected and the socialist position in finance and trade consolidated.

Since our financial and trade work serves as a link between production and consumption and among all production departments, all specific tasks in this area are bound to have a close bearing on socialist construction and the vital interests of the people and on the correct handling of many social contradictions in our socialist society. The financial and trade departments, therefore, must persistently put proletarian politics in command of all work and overcome all deviations from proletarian politics. Ideological and political work must be done in the course of economic and professional work, so that it becomes the real guarantee for success in that work. Party committees at all levels must give strong and effective assistance to all financial and trade workers for a steady heightening of their socialist consciousness to prevent and resist the corrosion and influence of bourgeois ideas and practices and they must strive to build a mighty contingent of financial and trade workers who are both Red and expert, serve the people wholeheartedly and keep improving their skills.

By the production approach, we mean that all work in finance and trade must proceed from production and serve its needs. Financial and trade workers must not approach their job in isolation, limiting themselves to the narrow confines of purchase and sale, receipt and payment, deposit and loan. They must direct their attention to production, become acquainted with its processes, solve problems arising in it and promote its growth. Financial and trade departments must share good and bad with industrial and agricultural production departments, think in terms of production and do what it urgently requires. Only by really supporting, organizing and expanding production can financial and trade work become more and more lively and acquire an increasingly strong material basis and a growing sphere of operations. Financial and trade departments know most clearly and reflect most sensitively whether the varieties, specifications, quantity and quality of products meet the needs of production and daily life, whether prices are reasonable and whether buying and selling are taking place at the right time. Commercial departments should communicate in good time such information and the new needs of production and daily life to the departments in charge and production units concerned and help them organize production in the light of actual needs.

They should show a sense of responsibility in making suggestions to production units and enthusiastically helping them improve commodities that are not up to state standards and the needs of the people. If these production units fail to make any improvement within a set time, state financial and economic discipline should be strictly enforced to make them responsible for all losses arising so as to end the irrational situation of a short supply of goods society needs while there is mass production and overstocking of unwanted goods. Financial and banking departments should also adopt effective measures to help production units handle and use their funds well, improve management and achieve good economic results. All acts that violate financial and economic discipline and cause a waste of state funds must be resolutely stopped whatever the pretext and, if necessary, there should be economic sanctions or even legal steps. Financial and trade departments should carefully study all rules and regulations relating to prices, taxes, credits and management that are detrimental to the growth of production and should reform them.

On the law of value, Chairman Mao said: "This law is a great school. Only by applying it can we educate our tens of millions of cadres and hundreds of millions of people and build our socialism and communism. Otherwise it would all be impossible." In a planned socialist economy, the correct use of the law of value is of great importance for promoting socialist production. In this respect, our financial and trade work can play a major role through buying and selling commodities, through the allocation of funds and through such economic levers as pricing, taxing and providing loans.

If we do not turn the law of value to good account, or if we violate it, our economic work will not be able to proceed correctly and effectively or achieve full results with minimum expenditure, and we will be punished by this objective law in terms of the inevitable serious waste and losses and disruption of socialist production. Our use of the law of value to promote production on the basis of a planned socialist economy was attacked as capitalist by the gang of four. They also attacked running socialist enterprises at a profit as "putting profits in command," creating the reactionary view that it was glorious to run an enterprise at a loss but shameful to show a profit. Consequently, many of our enterprises and cadres for a long time did not dare talk about making a profit; the system of enterprise management and financial regulations were thrown to the winds; economic accounting was abandoned and economic results were considered of no importance, while some enterprises even ran at a loss for long periods. All this seriously hampered the application of the principle of developing the economy and ensuring supplies. In the struggle to eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, we must carry out widespread education throughout the party and among all economic, financial and trade workers on the need to strengthen economic accounting, pay attention to economic results, increase profits and exercise strict financial supervision, so as to stimulate production greatly and accumulate more funds for socialist construction.

One point to make here in particular is that some provinces and autonomous regions are at present not self-sufficient in grain and non-staple foodstuffs and are short of vegetables, edible oil, meat and eggs, they are not self-sufficient in some of the prime manufactured daily necessities and even bring in from elsewhere such commodities as pots and pans, bricks and tiles, ink and paste. This is a big problem, and it is high time for a radical improvement. The party Central Committee requires that all provinces and autonomous regions that are not self-sufficient in grain and foodstuffs and all prefectures, cities and counties which have the conditions for self-sufficiency but have still not reached that goal map out realistic plans and achieve complete self-sufficiency within a few years. At the same time, they should work energetically for higher labour productivity in agriculture and a bigger commodity section of the total farm produce. At the same time, all provinces and autonomous regions which have the necessary conditions for self-sufficiency in the most essential manufactured daily necessities but have not yet achieved it must strive with all their might for this goal or at least raise their level of self-sufficiency. In this respect, there is plenty of room for our financial and trade departments to give active support to production departments and to bring their own role and capacity into full play.

Let us recognize, comrades, that our provinces are generally equal in size and population to a European country. Some European countries which used to depend on imports of farm produce and animal products have achieved self-sufficiency and even become exporting countries since World War Two. Why can't some of our provinces do what capitalist countries can do? Chairman Mao put it well when he said: "A country with the dictatorship of the proletariat can certainly ensure that the people have vegetables, cooking oil, pork, fish, beef, lamb, chickens, ducks, geese, rabbits and eggs to eat. We should have the pluck and the determination to accomplish this socialist task of great political and economic significance. We should also have the confidence that we can do it." If a province or a prefecture is for a long time unable to achieve what its resources and conditions allow and is unable to become self-sufficient, the leading comrades there and the responsible comrades in the industrial, agricultural, financial and trade departments should feel ashamed and be ill at ease when they eat and sleep.

Furthermore, all provinces and prefectures should, apart from meeting local needs, strive to satisfy the needs of the country's home market and exports. They should, according to their own conditions, produce whatever they can on a large scale and make bigger contributions to the state.

By the mass approach, we mean truly serving the interests of the people, following the mass line in our work and willingly accepting supervision by the masses. The labourer is the most fundamental, most revolutionary factor in the productive forces. The financial and trade departments through their work take care of the needs of the people in productive labour and daily life, of the supply and maintenance of the means of production and daily necessities, and of food, clothing, shelter, consumption, travel, etc, for the people. These are important conditions for high-speed development of industrial and agricultural production as well as a vivid manifestation of the superiority of the socialist system. Our financial and trade work used to have fine traditions in this respect. Way back in the agrarian revolutionary war, Chairman Mao patiently instructed us to "pay close attention to the well-being of the masses" and to be concerned with their problems with fuel, rice, cooking oil, salt, shelter and clothing. But the gang of four spread such nonsense as "good service will give rise to revisionism," having a very bad influence over some financial and trade departments and service workers. These departments and people had a poor attitude and gave inferior service in the bad style of "bureaucratic traders," harming the interests of the masses and undermining the close ties between the party and the people. In some places, commercial departments even asked factories to halt production for some days and send their workers to the countryside to cut and transport cabbage! Should this bad style be tolerated which turned our commercial departments into bureaucratic offices? Isn't this the exact opposite of the revolutionary attitude of wholehearted devotion to the interests of the masses, shown by the advanced financial and trade workers commended at this conference?

The mass line is the party's fundamental line, and participation by the masses in management is a basic set-up under socialism. Financial and trade work is in wide and direct contact with the masses. It is all the more necessary for the financial and trade departments and units to carry out the mass line and democratic management. They should activate and rely on not only their own people but also those whom they serve, so that they do their work well with the help and supervision of the masses. The grassroots units of the financial and trade departments should regularly call meetings of the workers or their representatives. Rural supply and marketing and credit cooperatives should call regular meetings of representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants, at least once a year. Urban shops and service trades should also call meetings of representatives of neighbourhood dwellers from time to time. At these meetings, leaders of these grassroots units should report on their work, listen to the opinions of the masses, conscientiously study their suggestions and criticism and improve their own work accordingly. Those leaders and personnel of financial and trade units who have a poor attitude in serving, refuse to listen to the opinions of the masses from inside and outside their units, or even engage in embezzlement and malpractice and violate law and discipline, should be educated by serious criticism and, in grave cases, should be dealt with by law. As for those who work well and are appreciated by the masses, they should be commended and rewarded.



The Central Committee is deeply convinced that with party education, workers of the financial and trade departments throughout the country can certainly foster in their work the correct political approach, production approach and mass approach, wholeheartedly serve the people, restore and carry forward our fine traditions, be good fighters in the service arm of the new Long March, and fulfill the glorious task of promoting high-speed development of the national economy.

Comrades! Building our country into a great, modern and powerful socialist state is a very hard job. We must apply ourselves in study. We should study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, learn from the people, learn from the practical experience our country has accumulated in socialist revolution and socialist construction over the past 28 years, and learn everything that is advanced from other countries. Theory, politics, economics, management, science and technology all need to be studied and the general educational level raised. A sustained study campaign should be launched for the whole party and all the people.

Long ago, on the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao taught us: "The serious task of economic construction lies before us. We shall soon put aside some of the things we know well and be compelled to do things we don't know well;" "we must learn to do economic work from all who know how, no matter who they are. We must esteem them as teachers, learning from them respectfully and conscientiously. We must not pretend to know when we do not know. We must not put on bureaucratic airs. If we dig into a subject for several months, for a year or two, for three or five years, we shall eventually master it."

Chairman Mao in 1958 proposed that comrades on the Central Committee and on party committees of the provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, prefectures and counties read Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" and other works. He urged them to read these books in relation to China's socialist economic revolution and economic construction so as to keep a sober head, which would help them guide our great economic work.

In his talk at the 1962 enlarged working conference convened by the party Central Committee, Chairman Mao said: "Getting to know the laws governing the building of socialism necessarily involves a process;" "For us the socialist economy is in many respects a still unknown realm of necessity;" "in the forthcoming period we should accumulate experience and study hard, and in the course of practice gradually deepen our understanding and become clearer on the laws of socialist construction."

We are now faced with the great and arduous task of achieving socialist modernization, and we must restudy some things we learned in the past and start from the beginning to learn many new things we have not touched on. Our cadres at all levels must, with an urgent sense of revolutionary responsibility and with high enthusiasm and firm resolve, conscientiously study the theory of socialist economic construction advanced by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao and delve diligently into various branches of new knowledge on the road of economic construction. Through study and practice, we will understand the economic laws of socialism better, more consciously apply objective economic laws, improve our management of economic work, and raise our level in modern science and technology.

Some comrades still do not recognize well enough the importance of studying, mastering and applying the economic laws of socialism.

They have gone so far as to imagine that it is possible to put politics in command while neglecting objective economic laws and that acknowledgement of economic laws means negating politics in command; this view is entirely wrong. We must put proletarian politics in command of our economic work and must do things according to objective economic laws, those two aspects being a unity. Leading cadres at all levels in the party should strive to bring politics and economics together and raise the quality of their economic management. This is of key significance for the rapid development of the national economy and calls for particularly close attention.

Comrades! We have been victorious in achieving in one year initial success in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. The present task is to be victorious in achieving marked success within three years and to lay a solid foundation for fulfilling the ten-year plan. Time is limited, the problems are many and the tasks are urgent. However, with the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the leadership of the party Central Committee, the close unity of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, favourable conditions at home and abroad, and cadres and masses on all fronts working hard and studying diligently, we can certainly overcome every difficulty and reach our goals step by step. All comrades in finance and trade and in all other economic work, let us hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, march on valiantly, carry forward the general principle of developing the national economy and ensuring supplies and strive to fulfil the general task for the new period and make China a modern, powerful socialist country.

#### Fang I Addresses Closing

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[Text] Peking, 9 Jul--The closing ceremony for the National Conference of Departments of Finance and Trade on Learning From Taching and Tachai, which was called by the CCP Central Committee, was held in Peking this afternoon.

Today the Great Hall of the People was filled with joy. Wearing red flowers on their chests, some 1,700 representatives of advanced units and individuals in the field of finance and trade were seated in the front rows of the meeting hall, thus providing a warm, jubilant atmosphere.

Present at the closing ceremony were Li Hsien-nien, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, and other party and state leaders: Fang I, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Mu-hua, Saifudin, Wang Chen, Ku Mu, Kang Shih-en, and Su Yu, a leading member of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee. Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien and other party and state leaders received a thunderous standing ovation when they appeared at the meeting hall.

Chi Teng-huei, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council, presided over the closing ceremony.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and State Council, Chen Yung-kuei, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier, and Wang Chen and Kang Shih-en, vice premiers, presented the representatives with scrolls bearing the inscription written by Chairman Hua for the conference and booklets containing the names of advanced units and people. These heroic representatives of staff and workers in the field of finance and trade who have long fought in the countryside, cities, islands and border areas, lined up in rows and mounted the rostrum to receive the honor conferred upon them by the party and state. Expressing their heartfelt delight, over 5,000 participants responded with prolonged applause punctuated with the cheerful music of the military band.

Fang I, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier, delivered the closing speech, thus warmly congratulating the achievements of the conference. He said: Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua and through the joint efforts of all participants, the National Conference of Departments of Finance and Trade on Learning From Taching and Tachai has successfully completed various planned tasks. We have just concluded a very good, very successful conference.

Vice Premier Fang I said: During the conference the participants have studied the speech of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao at the 1962 enlarged session of the CCP Central Committee, and have thus been profoundly educated. They have studied Chairman Hua's important instructions, thus gaining great encouragement and a better understanding of the orientation of their future work in the field of finance and trade. They have also studied Vice Chairman Li and Vice Premier Yu Chiu-li's speeches and clearly realized the task, role, function, line, principles and policies of finance and trade work during the new period of development. Giving full play to democracy and drawing upon all useful opinions, the conference participants have exposed and criticized the "gang of four," summed up their work, exchanged experiences and affirmed their achievements while recognizing their shortcomings. The conference has been full of vigor and confidence. It has been a grand meeting aimed at holding aloft Chairman Mao's great banner and mobilizing the entire party to strengthen finance and trade work. It has been an oath-taking meeting for 12 million staff and workers in finance and trade departments in marching toward the four modernizations.

He said: The experiences and deeds introduced by many advanced units and individuals at the conference have convincingly demonstrated that, in the new Long March, we need vanguards for scaling new heights in science, experts for creating miracles in production, as well as rear service soldiers for providing outstanding service in production, construction and people's livelihood. Finance and trade work, including various kinds of service work, is an important component in the great socialist undertaking, a glorious and magnificent undertaking which has a great future. The task on our shoulders is an honorable, arduous one. Responding to Chairman Hua's call, we must diligently study theories, politics and economics and learn management, science, technology and general knowledge in order to raise our work to a new level.

Vice Premier Fang I pointed out: The current National Conference of Departments of Finance and Trade on Learning From Taching and Tachai has clearly defined the line, principles and policies in this field. At present, under the unified leadership of party committees at all levels and in light of the actual situation in each locality and department, it is important to speedily and effectively carry out the guidelines of this conference. I hope all participants will take back to their localities and departments the spirit of the conference, the advanced experiences cited and the ardent hopes of the party Central Committee and people throughout the country for the work in finance and trade so that the conference guidelines can become a powerful force in pushing this work forward.

He said: We are convinced that, after this conference, a new, vigorously developing situation will appear in the field of finance and trade all over the country. Responding to Chairman Hua's call, let us hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner and, marching bravely, further carry out the general policy on developing economy and insuring supplies and strive to build our country into a modern socialist power.

When Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei declared the triumphant closing of the National Conference of Departments of Finance and Trade on Learning From Taching and Tachai, the meeting hall was again punctuated with joyful, prolonged applause.

Also present at the closing ceremony were members of the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procurator Office, all departments under the CCP Central Committee and State Council, all general departments of the PLA, the Science and Technological Commission for National Defense and the National Defense Industry Office, personnel in charge of trade work in central organs and all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and members of the leading group of the conference.

#### TEXT OF WANG FENG ARTICLE ON DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

OW100139Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Jul 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 7 July article by Wang Feng, first secretary of Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional CCP Committee: "Leading Cadres Must Accept Criticism and Supervision From the Masses"--an NCNA summary of this article appeared on page E 5 of the 7 July DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Comrade Mao Tsetung's "Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China" has been published while we are beginning the new Long March under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. This is an important event in the political life of the entire party and the people of all nationalities in China. This brilliant work by Chairman Mao is particularly familiar to me and I become emotional when I read it today because I had the pleasure of hearing it 16 years ago.

At that time, China was confronted with the Soviet revisionist economic blockade, 3 consecutive years of natural calamities and some problems in our party. With the great mettle of a proletarian revolutionary, Chairman Mao had full faith in and relied on the masses. He thought the great strength of the masses could surmount all difficulties. To fully arouse enthusiasm among the cadres and masses, overcome difficulties and win victories, Chairman Mao proceeded from reality, correctly analyzed the situation at that time and delivered this important speech at that conference which 7,000 people attended. In his speech, he expounded on the question of democratic centralism in a profound, precise and comprehensive way.

Chairman Mao called on the comrades of the entire party, particularly leading cadres, to seriously practice democratic centralism, fully display democracy inside and outside the party, let people speak out, accept criticism and supervision from the masses, and conduct criticism and self-criticism. At that time, Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking on democratic centralism not only helped and educated cadres who had committed mistakes in making a clean break with all unhealthy tendencies that ran counter to democratic centralism, but also armed all comrades at the meeting and made them truly understand that adhering to the party's democratic centralism was the basic way to exercise correct leadership.

For a leading cadre, practicing democratic centralism means first of all letting people speak out. At that time, I had just arrived at my post in Kansu. The many problems exposed by lower levels showed that a small number of our leading cadres lacked a democratic work style. They took revenge on the cadres and masses who exposed the actual situation and made critical comments. As a result, the organization became dis-united, cadre ranks disorderly, the people confused and the economy so disrupted that in some localities feeding the people had become a problem.

How did we overcome that difficult situation? Chairman Mao's speech pointed a way for us. We simply used Chairman Mao's teaching on democratic centralism as a sharp weapon and carried out an active ideological struggle within the leading group after we went among the masses and listened to their opinions.



After repeated criticism and self-criticism, we obtained correct views and united our thinking. Then we laid the problems before the masses, including the mistakes of cadres and the difficulties in production and living conditions, allowing them to discuss the problems and invited their criticism and suggestions for solving these problems. In this way, cadres who had made mistakes were taught a good lesson. They also received a more profound understanding of their own mistakes by examining them before the masses. The masses forgave many comrades. At the same time, we exonerated in good time many persecuted cadres and people, and corrected the deviations caused by an erroneous political line. We thus aroused the enthusiasm of the cadres and people for building socialism, enabled Kansu Province to overcome difficulties and achieve self-sufficiency in grain in 3 years, and brought about an excellent situation in the revolution.

My work in Kansu has given me a profound understanding of how important it is for the leading cadres to let people speak out and to accept criticism and supervision from the masses. Their doing so is important to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the correct implementation of the party's principles and policies and the development of the socialist economy.

The overthrow of the gang of four at one stroke by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in October 1976 ushered in a new historical period. A revolutionary scene of vitality has appeared on all fronts. Many veteran revolutionary cadres who were persecuted by Lin Piao and the gang of four have been liberated and reinstated. It has been a year since the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua assigned me to Sinkiang. In the past year, I have seen that the vast Sinkiang region has an abundance of natural resources and great potential. It is indeed a nice place. Since liberation, the diligent and brave people of various nationalities have made great achievements in socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao. With such a good foundation, they should have made still greater contributions to socialist construction. In the last few years, however, the serious interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four have adversely affected all fronts, causing slow industrial development, stagnation in agricultural and livestock production and considerable hardship in the people's livelihood. Another important reason for this situation is that our leading cadres have been afraid of the masses and would not let them express their views. Whenever the masses expressed some opinion, leading cadres would find fault with them, label and beat them. The masses of cadres and people have been severely repressed. Lin Piao and the gang of four wantonly trampled our party's democracy. They not only politically and ideologically sabotaged democracy, but also disunited our leading groups at all levels organizationally. We might say that our task of curing this "internal wound" is more arduous than overcoming economic difficulties.

At present, instructions issued by the party Central Committee have been deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. With keen revolutionary enthusiasm, the masses earnestly demand that leading cadres at all levels stand in the van of the movement and take the lead in exposing and criticizing the gang of four. Nevertheless, the movement has for a long time failed to deepen itself in some localities and units in Sinkiang. Where does the resistance come from? It comes from some of this leading cadres in those localities and units who make every effort to cover up problems. Thus, the problems of lower levels are caused by upper levels. In some cases, upper and lower levels conspire and influence one another. As for the autonomous region as a whole, the key to this question lies in the regional party committee, that is, in its determination and attitude toward the struggle between those who expose and those who cover up problems.

What is meant by covering up is preventing the masses from speaking out and exposing problems. The leading cadres who cover up problems generally fall into the following categories:

One category consists of those who committed mistakes of one kind or another during the 10th and 11th struggles between the two lines. They do not want to take the initiative in examining their mistakes, nor do they allow the masses to expose their mistakes.

Another category is composed of those who did not make any mistakes during the 11th struggle between the two lines. However, they are passive and intimidated by the experience of being the target of attacks during the early stage of the Great Cultural Revolution. They are unwilling to participate in political and ideological struggles. They are afraid to offend and make trouble for others. They are indifferent to the interests of the party and the people.

A third category consists of those who have serious bourgeois factionalist thinking and always want to conspire with others in pursuing private interests. To deceive the masses, they shout revolutionary slogans, direct the spearhead of the struggle at comrades who disagree with them, confuse the two types of contradictions and divert the struggle from its general orientation.

How can we expose problems and deepen the movement? Chairman Mao's speech is the most effective weapon to solve our problems. Members of leading groups at all levels must assume a correct attitude toward the masses' criticism and consciously place themselves under their supervision. We should willingly help those comrades who fail to let people speak out; perform deepgoing and meticulous ideological work among them; and urge them to change their stand, assume a correct attitude and admit their mistakes. As for those who are involved in the conspiratorial activities of the gang of four to usurp party and state power and who refuse to admit and examine their mistakes, as well as those who seek revenge on the masses for their exposure of problems, we must deal with them strictly and dismiss them from leading posts. We should investigate them, demote or transfer them to other posts as the situation warrants.

I deeply understand that to a leading cadre, whether to allow people to express their views is a fundamental question of whether or not he has faith in the masses. It is also a question of his political stand on whether or not he can resolutely implement the line of the 11th party congress and carry out the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end. Therefore, we leading cadres must fully display a democratic work style, eliminate the influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, constantly sum up positive and negative experiences and lessons, and strive to remold our world outlook during the great struggle to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four.

In his speech, Chairman Mao emphasized: "Leadership by the party committee means collective leadership, not arbitrary decision by the first secretary alone." If, within the party committee, the first secretary displays a democratic work style, lets committee members discuss problems, listen seriously to different opinions and puts himself under the supervision of committee members, it will be easy to discuss and settle a question. If, on the other hand, only one man is allowed to speak, that person will dominate, enthusiasm will not be aroused among committee members and work as a whole will fail. In the past, this question was not properly handled in Sinkiang, which resulted in tremendous losses to the party and people. This mistake should serve as a warning and we should not repeat it. Otherwise, it will be precisely as Chairman Mao said: "The day will come when they too will be 'bidding their ladies farewell.'"

I have another experience in leadership to relate. To listen to the masses' opinions and accept their criticism and supervision, we must persist in the line of "from the masses, to the masses" advocated by Chairman Mao. At present, why do some leading cadres make empty talk, tell lies and brag, and why do some of them merely repeat information in documents, function as a message center and fail to improve their work? The reason is that they have long been influenced by the ideology and line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Another reason is their failure to go among the masses and remold themselves ideologically.

In drawing up policies and work methods, they have not adhered to the principle of seeking truth from facts, have not proceeded from the actual situation nor have they humbly learned from the masses. They have always preferred to do things according to their own old conventions and experiences. As a result, mistakes have been inevitable. Chairman Mao said: "The masses are the real heroes. In order to understand the situation and solve problems, we must leave offices and go down among the masses to humbly listen to their opinions and criticism. The fresh experience and thinking of the masses are inexhaustible."

During my inspection of counties in Changchi Prefecture last September, I came to realize that the irrigation of the Sinkiang farmland depended mainly on the melted snow of the Tianshan Mountains. However, the snow on the mountains usually does not melt by May and June when water is most needed for summer crops and in September and October when water is most needed for autumn crops. Without developing water sources, it will be impossible to provide a sufficient water supply. Some people reminded us: "You always talk about a water shortage, why don't you sink wells?" I was deeply impressed by this criticism from the masses. The problem which had remained unsolved for many years was actually taken into consideration by the masses a long time ago. One should learn humbly from the masses who live on the frontline of practice and who have much experience in the three great revolutionary movements.

After returning to the regional party committee, I made a report on the masses' opinions and received unanimous approval. We decided to build 20,000 pump wells in Sinkiang this year. Five thousand wells equipped with complete irrigation facilities have played an important role in combating drought in the first half of this year. The party's rural economic policies have also been implemented in this way.

Under the influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, the party's rural economic policies were seriously interrupted over the past few years. As a result, the peasants' income has not increased with the rise in production, those who do more work do not receive more pay, and promised distribution is not forthcoming. After investigating and studying the phenomenon, we held a forum in mid-May to discuss opinions from all aspects and worked out "regulations on some problems concerning rural economic policies at the present stage." Following the distribution of the regulations to the rural area, many cadres have been organized to publicize and carry them out. [passage indistinct] These facts have shown that only by taking the mass line and practicing democracy before centralism will it be possible for leading cadres to practice correct leadership and implement the party's policies down to the grassroots. Only thus can the dictatorship of the proletariat be effectively strengthened and consolidated.

Sinkiang is located on the frontline of the struggle against revisionism. To do a good job in building Sinkiang and to convert it into an ironlike bastion in the northwest of the motherland in the struggle to oppose and prevent revisionism is not only the sincere hope of the party Central Committee but also the inspiration of people of all nationalities in our country.



Under today's new historical conditions, party organizations at all levels in Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, continue to carry forward his democratic centralism, further strengthen the great unity among the people of all nationalities, continue to advance the spirit of self-reliance and bring into full play the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses of all nationalities to build socialism and thus continue the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end and swiftly fulfill the general task for the new period.

#### HONG KONG JOURNAL EXAMINES REASONS FOR ATTACKS ON TENG

HK060923Y Hong Kong CHENG MING No 9 in Chinese 1 Jul 78 p 10 HK

[Article by Shih Shang-sung: "Why Do Some People Attack Teng Hsiao-ping"]

[Excerpts] It is rumored that some people picked up the shell of "criticizing Teng" which was fired over 2 years ago and accused Teng Hsiao-ping of "deviating from Marxism-Leninism" and of "violating Mao Tsetung Thought" after he spoke at the National Science Conference and the National Educational Work Conference which were held by the CCP in March and April this year. These people are not important CCP Central Committee officials, but local representatives, including one from Anhwei.

Rumor is not necessarily fact. However, there must be some basis. Certainly, some people inside the CCP Central Committee have practiced dogmatism and have actually opposed integrating theory with practice and seeking truth from facts. At the All-Army Political Work Conference held on 2 June, Teng Hsiao-ping criticized book worshippers for knowing only how to copy and quote from books.

Actually, Teng Hsiao-ping has put forward some unique new viewpoints regarding new problems of the new period of the CCP. For example, on the question of to each according to his work, it is said that Teng Hsiao-ping has resolutely advocated that distribution be carried out according to work rather than politics (political performance). This is different from the viewpoint which the CCP has held for a long time. In the past, the CCP advocated that distribution be carried out according to both work and political performance. It is thus possible that some people believe Teng Hsiao-ping has not succeeded in placing "politics in command."

Another question connected with the issue of to each according to his work is whether or not politics must be implemented in all work. Teng Hsiao-ping says politics must be implemented in occupational work. This is not in line with the viewpoint which the CCP has held for a long time. Over the past 10 years or so, the CCP has held that a person's politics does not depend on his work. Although a person works hard in his socialist position and does occupational work well, it does not mean he possesses political consciousness. Thus, it is possible that some people believe that Teng Hsiao-ping's viewpoint is "divorced from politics."

The debate on the question of Red and expert, which is inseparable from the question of the relationship between politics and occupational work, has become more open during certain functions in Mainland China. A recent NCNA newsletter entitled "A Debate on Red and Expert" reported on the great debate regarding this question that was carried out in the Photoelectricity Technology Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. A person asked: Will we not lower our demands in regard to being Red if we consider as being Red only those who warmly love the party and socialism and who strive to make contributions to the socialist cause? Although the target of the question is not ostensibly Teng Hsiao-ping, it actually is Teng Hsiao-ping. The person who asked the question suspected that the demands in regard to being Red had already been lowered. In fact, Teng Hsiao-ping's demands are even a little lower. The criterion which Teng Hsiao-ping set for "being Red" at the science conference is:



"If a man loves our socialist motherland and spontaneously and willingly serves socialism, the workers, peasants and soldiers, he can be considered as having initially fostered the proletarian world outlook. We must consider him as being red and not white according to the political standard." Teng Hsiao-ping did not even mention "warmly love the party" as being what that person does. Regarding the attitude toward the socialist motherland, Teng only said "love," and not "warmly love." As a result, some people certainly think that Teng Hsiao-ping advocates being "less Red and more expert."

In fact, has Teng Hsiao-ping committed "unforgivable crimes" in regard to these matters? How should we distinguish between right and wrong?

We believe that it is not difficult to find an answer. On the question of to each according to his work, if it is "according to his work," it definitely is not "according to political performance." Why did Marxism-Leninism not say "to each according to political performance?"

On the question of the relationship between politics and occupational work, if politics is not implemented in work, where will it be implemented? How can a man have a high political consciousness if he does not do his occupational work well? If a man works hard in his socialist position and scores achievements, why can we only say that he is good in his work and not necessarily in politics?

On the question of Red and expert, do we consider a man as being Red only after his world outlook has been thoroughly transformed and after he has become a perfect man? Have you ever met this kind of Red person? We can be sure that there is no such person on earth. Therefore, why can we not "lower" the criterion a bit?

Those whose viewpoints on these questions differ from those of Teng Hsiao-ping have one thing in common. They consider proletarian politics to be empty politics. They believe that as long as they memorize certain quotations from certain paragraphs of certain chapters, talk continuously and freely at study meetings, and send small reports based on selfish desires to deal blows at other people and promote oneself, their political performance is good. If you do not do these things, your politics cannot be considered good even though you love the country, socialism and your socialist work. You will also be accused of "being detached from politics" and of "placing occupational work in command." In fact, not only do these empty politics affect work, but they will also bring disaster to the country and people. Positive factors will turn into negative factors because right and wrong has been reversed, black and white confused, integrity damaged and an evil spirit promoted. This is really an unforgivable crime.

Why is it that this incorrect viewpoint was popular for a while and has now become a trend of thought? This is obviously because of the relatively serious remnant poison of Lin Biao and the gang of four. There was ideological confusion within the CCP for a long time in regard to the questions of to each according to his work, politics and occupational work, and Red and expert. This was primarily because of what Lin Biao and the gang of four did. It appears that eliminating this remnant poison is not a simple matter but a current urgent task of the CCP.

NATIONAL SUPPLIES CONFERENCE CLOSES; HUA ISSUES INSCRIPTION

OW081055Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1307 GMT 7 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Jul--the National Conference of the Material Supply Departments on Learning From Taching closed victoriously on 4 July in the Great Hall of the People.

The wise leader Chairman Hua wrote an inscription for the conference, which reads: "Sum up experience and improve work in supplies, so as to contribute to building up a powerful socialist country with the four modernizations."

Attending the conference were Li Hsien-nien, vice chairman of the Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, as well as other party and state leaders Yu Chiu-li, Keng Piao, Chen Mu-hua, Wang Chen, Ku Mu and Kang Shih-en. The closing ceremony was presided over by Vice Premier Yu Chiu-li. Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien and Vice Premier Kang Shih-en delivered important speeches.

Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien said: The conference proceeded very well, and comrades on the material supply front have done a lot of good work. I salute them on behalf of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and State Council.

Vice Chairman Li continued: Material management is an important science, and comrades on the material supply front should put politics in command, raise their professional competence, take pride in being experts and strive to be both Red and expert. Putting politics in command should be applied to professional work so as to insure its success. It is necessary to promote the practice of guarding against embezzlement, particularly by those in a favorable position for such activities. It is necessary to deal telling blows at graft and corruption and eliminate the evil practice of going in by the back door in material distribution.

Vice Chairman Li continued: Material management is complicated work. It needs centralized and unified management and the self-motivation of the central and local departments to insure its unified, active and orderly operation. A good job should be done in taking inventory and determining the amount of funds on hand so as to expedite the turnover of supplies. Material supply work is glorious and everybody must do it well in accordance with the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

Vice Premier Kang Shih-en also spoke at the conference. He said: Chairman Hua's inscription for the conference has pointed out the orientation for handling material supply work. It shows his great concern and serves as a great encouragement to the broad masses of staff and workers on the material supply front. We must resolutely implement this instruction.

Vice Premier Kang said: We must fully understand the important role of material management and the fact that the material supply front was seriously affected by the disastrous acts of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." We must also fully understand the important and difficult nature of eradicating the pernicious influence of the gang, launch ceaseless attacks on the gang and generate increased enthusiasm in exposing and criticizing them. It is necessary to fully understand the important and urgent nature of launching the "two blows" campaign on the material supply front and firmly repulse the frantic offensive of the capitalist force.

Vice Premier Kang emphatically pointed out the necessity of strengthening party leadership over material supply work, intensifying centralized and unified management of supplies, accelerating the turnover of materials and using materials which are not being used. He also pointed out: In the future, all production enterprises must strictly implement the state plan and embark on production in accordance with the quality, nomenclature, specifications, quantity and time of delivery stipulated in supply contracts. The users of material departments have the right to reject any products failing to meet the standards and specifications. In carrying out capital construction projects, any project not provided for under the construction plan should be subjected to strict controls. Material departments should firmly ban the use of materials in any projects which are not specified in construction plans and do everything possible to insure material supplies for all projects, especially major projects, under the construction plan.

During the conference, representatives earnestly studied the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on supply work, heard reports about Taching's experience in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and managing its supplies well, made study tours at basic-level units of the Taching oilfield, denounced the "gang of four's" crimes in undermining supply work, happily reviewed the excellent situation on the material supply front, exchanged experiences in learning from advanced units of Taching, and discussed and revised plans on speeding up the improvement of material management and deepening the movement to emulate Taching. The representatives unanimously agreed that the conference was a lively and encouraging one of study, criticism and improvement, and an oath-taking conference for marching toward the four modernizations.

Supply work involves organizing distribution, allocating and supplying the means of production. It is an important link in expanding socialist production. Successful management of supplies can enhance production and speed up the four modernizations; unsuccessful management will hinder production and the four modernizations. The representatives unanimously agreed that, to manage supplies properly, it is necessary to grasp the key link, namely, exposing and criticizing the "gang of four," quickly improve supply work, effectively strengthen the centralized and unified management of supplies, gradually reform and perfect the materials management system, raise management standards, energetically encourage the system of delivering supplies to the recipient units, and serve production, construction and research units wholeheartedly.

The conference commended the advanced units, collectives and three advanced workers of Taching oilfield, and also 96 Taching-type enterprises of the material supply departments, 614 advanced enterprises and units in learning from Taching in material supply, 245 advanced collectives and 145 advanced workers from all parts of the country. Citations were presented to them by Li Kai-hsin, director of the State Supplies Bureau.

The representatives pledged that they would follow the examples set by these advanced units and individuals, continue to penetratingly expose and criticize the "gang of four," thoroughly eradicate their pernicious influence, continue to launch the mass movement to emulate Taching, effectively step up revolutionization of various leading groups and workers, strive to push the work of materials management to a new level, and make still greater contributions to the construction of a powerful socialist country with modern industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology.

#### LI HSIEN-NIEN ADDRESSES BIRTH PLANNING GROUP MEETING

OW101239Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1512 GMT 8 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Jul--The State Council's new birth planning leading group held its first meeting from 26-28 June. The meeting focused on how to carry out the task put forward by Chairman Hua to lower the annual rate of natural population growth to less than 1 percent within 3 years. Matters pertaining to the National Conference of Representatives of Advanced Collectives and Advanced Individuals in Planned Parenthood to be convened by the State Council at a proper time next year were discussed at the meeting.

Li Hsien-nien, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, attended the meeting and made a speech. Chen Mu-hua, vice premier of the State Council and director of the State Council's birth planning leading group, presided over the 3-day meeting. She also made a speech.



Vice Chairman Li pointed out the great achievements made in birth planning and maternity and child care over the past few years. On behalf of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and State Council, he thanked the comrades who devoted themselves to this work. He said that despite the tremendous interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the resistance by the forces of habit, comrades doing this work resolutely carried out the instructions given by Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Hua and did a great deal of work with meticulous care. What they achieved was not achieved easily. He said birth planning and health care for women and children is related to the health of the people as a whole. It has a direct bearing on giving full scope to women's role in socialist revolution and construction and is of great significance in developing the national economy at high speed, realizing the four modernizations, and promoting the prosperity and strength of the entire nation. This work should be viewed strategically.

Vice Chairman Li urged all those present to guard against complacency in face of their achievements and to always identify the discrepancies between the advanced and backward. He said continuous efforts must be made to carry out propaganda and education among the people to enhance their understanding of the importance of planned parenthood and to popularize scientific knowledge about birth planning. To attain this goal, it is necessary to carry out ideological work in every household, to oppose compulsory compliance and have full faith in the masses. He urged party committees at various levels to strengthen leadership and devote themselves to energetically grasping birth planning work several times a year so that the task of lowering the annual rate of natural population growth to less than 1 percent within 3 years put forward by Chairman Hua can be fulfilled as soon as possible.

Vice Premier Chen Mu-hua said that in his report on the work of the government to the Fifth NPC, Chairman Hua put forward the task of birth planning for the new period and incisively expounded the great significance of planned parenthood work. We should earnestly understand and resolutely implement this call. Party committees should include birth planning work in national economy planning and include this work in their plans for learning from Tachai in agriculture and from Taching in industry. She said: Our principle for birth planning work is that party secretaries must see to it that the whole party is mobilized to carry out propaganda and education. With model cases guiding a mass movement, we should also strengthen scientific research, improve techniques and persevere in our efforts to initiate measures for birth planning work.

With the growing consciousness of the broad masses of the need for late marriages and planned parenthood over the past few years, the annual birth rate and the rate of natural population growth have gradually decreased. The population growth rates of Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Szechwan, Hopei, Liaoning, Shantung, Kiangsu and Hupeh have dropped to less than 1 percent. Advanced collectives and individuals have emerged one after another on the birth planning front. In their speeches at the meeting, members of birth planning groups of the provinces and municipalities unanimously pointed out that the current situation of birth planning work is good and is getting better. It is entirely possible to lower the annual rate of natural population growth to less than 1 percent within 3 years, provided that birth planning work has been firmly grasped and included in the state plan.



The primary task of the National Conference of Representatives of Advanced Collectives and Advanced Individuals in Planned Parenthood to be convened next year is to deepen the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four," sum up and exchange experiences, commend the advanced, further mobilize the broad masses of cadres and people in eliminating the old and traditional ideas, developing socialist revolution in the spheres of marriage and birth, promoting scientific research in birth planning and improving planned parenthood and maternity and child health work so as to contribute to the fulfillment of the general task for the new period. The meeting called on various localities to work well and enthusiastically in preparing to greet the convocation of the conference.

## Members Approved

OW091037Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1525 GMT 8 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Jul--The following is the new composition of the birth planning leading group under the State Council approved by the party Central Committee and State Council:

Leader: Chen Mu-hua (female). Deputy leaders: Wang Shou-tao, Chiang I-chen, Su Ching, Li Hsiu-chen (female).

Members: Wu Heng, Chiang Tung-ping, Chao Fa-sheng, Tao Tao (female), Lu Chien-kuang, Liu Fu-chih, Chang Fu-yuan, Chang Kai, Chang Ju-kuang, Chin Kuei-hsiang (female), Li Chin (female), Chin Chuan, Wang Ping-fan [3769 1627 0416], Li Hsien, Tien Hsiu-chuan (female), Lin Chia-mei (female), Tu Hsin-yuan, Li Chi-ming, Chang Tse, Cheng Yung-ho, Hu Hung, Huang Chih-chen, Li Jih-nai, Lu Yu-lan (female), Chiu Yu-wen, Li Li-kung, Wang I-ping and Hu Chao-heng [5170 2507 5899].

## MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD FOR FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

OW070836Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1433 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Jul--Comrade Tung Yueh-chien, former assistant to the minister of foreign affairs and concurrently director of the General Office, died on 24 June 1978 in Peking after failing to respond to medical treatment for a long illness. He was 64 years of age.

Comrade Tung Yueh-chien, a native of Peking Municipality, joined the revolution in October 1937 and the CCP in November of that year. A memorial service for him was held today at the Hall of the Papaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery. The service was presided over by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Chang Hai-feng. Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua delivered a condolence speech. He said: In the 40 years since he joined the revolution, Comrade Tung Yueh-chien has been loyal to the party and people; under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line he earnestly studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, actively participated in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and supported the line of the 11th national party congress and the struggle of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in smashing the "gang of four" antiparty clique. He worked diligently, humbly and prudently. He was skillful in the summing up experience and in conducting self-criticism. He served the people wholeheartedly. In the revolutionary war years and in socialist revolution and construction, he implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line conscientiously and made his share of contributions.

Present at the memorial service were responsible persons of various departments concerned, Comrade Tung Yueh-chien's friends and personnel of organs under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
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ANHWEI, CHEKIANG REPORT GOOD HARVESTS DESPITE DROUGHT

OW101220Y Peking NCNA in English 1203 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Jul (HSINHUA)--Anhui and Chekiang provinces have just wrested an all-round good harvest of wheat and other summer crops despite the effects of a rare spring drought. In Anhui Province both the total output and per-hectare yield over 1,800,000 hectares increased by over 20 percent. An all-time record was set for rape-seed.

The Fuyang, Suhsien and Chuhsien prefectures, major summer crop producers in Anhui Province, were hit by a spring drought the like of which had not been seen for the past 60 years. From March to May local precipitation dropped to nearly a third of that for the same period last year. In April and May during the wheat jointing and earing periods and just when the wheat kernels were filling out, precipitation in some areas in the north of the province was 80 percent lower than the same period last year, yet output in most counties there was 20 percent over 1977.

Among the factors responsible for these successes was the widespread discussions held by cadres with the masses last autumn on how the wheat should be grown strictly in accordance with local conditions. In addition to this the peasants' enthusiasm was greatly enhanced by the carrying out of the principle of payment to each according to his work and they threw themselves into strengthening management of the wheat fields.

This summer, apart from stocks set aside for seeding, animal feed and reserves, peasants in every commune and production team were able to receive more grain than last summer. In the Yangping and Suhsien prefectures the peasants received 20 percent more grain than last summer.

By June 23 this year Anhui Province had finished its purchasing of wheat and rape-seed which increased by 28.8 percent and 110 percent respectively over the same period of 1977.

Chekiang Province whose agricultural output suffered heavily under the gang of four, is also an important grain producer. Over 60 of the province's counties this summer gathered all-round harvests of wheat, barley, broad beans and potatoes.

Last year the province staged a remarkable recovery by bringing in a mammoth autumn harvest and setting an all-time output record. In farm capital construction undertaken in the past winter-spring period, the amount of earth and stone work completed was 3.2 times more than in the previous year and more fields which give stable yields despite drought or excessive rain have been made. For example, in the Chiahshing Prefecture where the underground water level is high, efforts were made to protect over 60 percent of the fields for summer crops against waterlogging and ensure adequate irrigation. Consequently this year its total output and per-hectare yield of summer crops were at an all-time high.

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KIANGSI CIRCULAR URGES FIGHT AGAINST DROUGHT, INSECTS

HK101208Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jul 78 HK

[Text of Kiangsi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees 6 July urgent circular calling on the party, government, army and people in Kiangsi to urgently launch a struggle to guard against and combat drought and insect pests and win a complete victory in the battle of crash-reaping and sowing]

[Excerpts] 1. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, armymen and people throughout Kiangsi have resolutely implemented the strategic policy decision to grasp the key link in bringing about great order across the land, have resolutely implemented the 11th CCP Congress line and the Fifth NPC resolutions, and have widely and penetratingly publicized and implemented the general task for the new period. They have continued to penetratingly launch the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and have persistently grasped the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously. These efforts have given rise to an excellent situation of thriving revolution and production in the cities and countryside in Kiangsi. The mass movements to learn from Tachai in agriculture and to build Tachai-type counties in the countryside have developed prosperously and a bumper early rice harvest is expected. The growth of cotton and other economic crops has been fine and the situation is very pleasing.

However, we must see that agricultural production in Kiangsi faces serious threats from drought and insect pests. There has been comparatively little rainfall in most Kiangsi areas during the first 6 months of this year, apart from southern Kiangsi where there has been comparatively heavy rainfall. Reservoir water reserves are generally inadequate.

Since the beginning of the middle of June, there has been no rainfall in most of the areas and temperatures have risen continuously. The drought has developed very quickly and is becoming more serious day by day. In a small number of places, early rice has already suffered from the drought. The drought is even more serious for cotton and other economic crops. According to meteorological forecasts, rainfall will still be comparatively less in July and the drought will continue.

In addition to the drought and high temperatures, insect pests and plant diseases are also becoming more and more serious. This situation seriously threatens a bumper early rice harvest, the cultivation and transplanting of late rice and an increase in cotton and other economic crop yields. It will probably adversely affect the victorious fulfillment of this year's agricultural production plan.

This year is important for grasping the key link in bringing about great order across the land and in making great achievements in 3 years. We have shouldered the glorious task of achieving the grain production quotas set by the national agricultural development program and of surpassing the best historical economic crop levels. For this reason, the Kiangsi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees hereby call on the party, government, army and people in Kiangsi to take immediate and urgent action, be greatly determined and exert great efforts. They must learn from the Tachai people, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of "when there is a great drought, people must exert great efforts," and launch a struggle to guard against and combat drought and insect pests. They must insure a bumper early rice harvest, win a complete victory in crash-reaping and sowing, and strive to win an overall victory in this year's agricultural production.

2. We must firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, do well in fighting the third campaign, and continue to penetratingly publicize the general task for the new period. We must publicize and implement the instructions of the CCP Central Committee on transmitting the report by the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee of Hunan and the draft plan to implement on a trial basis the views of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee on several current issues in the countryside, further implement the party's various rural economic policies, and use the party's policies to mobilize the activism of the cadres and masses to develop socialism in a big way. We must organize a grand force and, through joint endeavour, fight against natural disasters to reap a bumper harvest.

3. We must firmly establish the determination to fight against natural disasters to win a bumper harvest, be prepared to fight against drought for a long time, and firmly grasp the initiative in the struggle to fight against drought. We must base ourselves on self-reliance and hard struggle, do everything possible to overcome various difficulties, and open up more sources of water. All reservoirs must do well in promoting water conservation and in using water scientifically. They must adopt some temporary measures to dam those sources of water which can be dammed. For those reservoirs which have both electric power generation and irrigation capabilities, electric power generation must give way to irrigation.

We must strengthen the management of water conservancy projects, take into consideration both the upstream and the downstream, and achieve planned and economic use of water and reasonable irrigation. We must resolutely overcome slow irrigation, do everything possible to enhance the technology of water usage, and try our best to enlarge irrigated areas.

We must firmly grasp the building of those water conservancy and irrigation projects currently under construction, do well in producing complete sets of equipment and in digging channels and ditches, and strive to put them into effect for late rice cultivation. We must economize on the use of water, petroleum and electric power. We must advocate and carry forward the communist spirit of cooperation, harness water and fight against drought in unity and take care of and support each other. We must resolutely deal blow at the sabotage of the class enemies.

4. All trades must vigorously support the battles to guard against and combat drought, insect pests and plant diseases, and to crash-reap and sow. They must persistently maintain taking agriculture as the foundation, think of the needs of agriculture, do more good deeds for peasants, and strive to contribute more to fighting against natural disasters to win a bumper harvest.

5. Leadership must be strengthened. All leaders must go to the frontline to guard against drought and insect pests, and to crash-reap and sow. They must act as both commanders and fighters. Apart from leaving a small number of people to take care of the daily routines, most cadres of various county and commune organs must go to the frontline of the countryside.

Led by leading cadres, various provincial, prefectural and municipal organs and various PIA units stationed in Kiangsi must organize large groups of forces to go down to the countryside to participate in the struggle. They must do well in guarding against and combating drought and insect pests and in supporting crash-reaping and sowing. They must strive to reduce the number of meetings, change their work style, persistently maintain cadres participating in collective productive labor, and be concerned about the life of the masses. Flood-prevention and drought-fighting headquarters at all levels must have special people to assume responsibility.



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They must strengthen the connection between the higher and lower levels, grasp the situations at all times, do well in conducting investigations and study, and sum up and popularize their experiences in a timely fashion.

All party organizations in Kiangsi must have the secretaries take command, get the whole party mobilized, and get all trades to go all out. They must mobilize all positive factors, bring into full play the socialist activism of the cadres and masses, resolutely win in the battle against drought and insect pests, win a complete victory in crash-reaping and sowing, strive to insure that this year's average grain yield per mou in Kiangsi will meet the quotas set by the national agricultural development program, and make new contributions toward realizing the four modernizations.

#### SHANGHAI EXPERIENCES SUSTAINED HIGH TEMPERATURES

OW101048Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1629 GMT 7 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 7 Jul--Shanghai is sweltering from sustained high temperatures seldom seen before. The city's Revolutionary Committee has issued a circular making arrangements to cope with the summer heat. All leaders are going down to workshops, piers and stores to comfort staffers and workers in an effort to do a good job in preventing heat strokes.

Since 27 June Shanghai has suffered from sustained high temperatures peaking daily at more than 35 degrees centigrade. The temperature rose to 37.5 degrees on 4 and 5 July and soared further to 37.7 degrees on the 6th. In the densely populated downtown area, areas surrounding factories and indoors, the temperature was even higher.

Such sustained high temperatures have not been felt in Shanghai since 1934. Within the past few days, the temperature measured at ground level as the sun shone once reached approximately 61 degrees centigrade [figure as received]. The intense heat does not abate even at 8 or 9 pm. The quantity of cold drinks sold has sharply increased on the local market, with daily sales of ice bars and ice cream alone nearly doubling the record set in the past.

The Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee issued an urgent circular on 5 July making further arrangements to cope with the summer heat and proposing a 7-point measure. Leading cadres of industrial, communications and commercial departments have visited workshops, piers and stores to comfort staff and workers perspiring in high temperatures, to inspect work on heat stroke prevention and to organize personnel of the production, logistic, safety and health departments to effectively solve certain pressing problems. The secretary of the Shanghai Railway Bureau party committee led office cadres to the scheduling section of the Shanghai subbureau, the Shanghai locomotive section and other units to comfort the railway workers. The Shanghai No 3 steel plant, a Taching-type enterprise, has conducted physical checks on some 4,000 workers working in high temperatures and has taken steps to reduce the workload or change assignments for those prone to suffer from high temperatures. Over the past few days, the party committee of the Shanghai No 1 steel plant has inspected its mess hall operation three times in an effort to provide its staff members and workers with better meals in more sanitary conditions. The bus fleets under the city public transport company have opened a number of temporary rest rooms for exclusive use by drivers and conductors. Many leading cadres are helping them with cold drinks and towels at terminals and stops.

To cope with the high temperatures, all local colleges, middle schools and primary schools have adjusted their school hours and made proper arrangements for final examinations and summer vacation work in the interests of the rest and health of faculty members and students.

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The hospitals in Shanghai are also actively organizing personnel to vigorously strengthen their outpatient and emergency services during the hot season. During the swingshift peak hours, the number of medical workers in the emergency room of the Shanghai No 1 People's Hospital usually increases from 20 to more than 50. The Shanghai No 6 People's Hospital has made arrangements to provide 60 additional beds.

To help the people cool off, the downtown public parks have extended their operating hours, and some have added a tea catering service and have intensified the sale of cold drinks.

#### SHANGHAI EDUCATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE OPENS

OW070234Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 2 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Shanghai municipal educational work conference, sponsored by the Shanghai municipal party committee, ceremoniously opened on the morning of 2 July. Attending the conference were leading comrades of the municipal party and revolutionary committees Wang I-ping, Han Che-i, Chen Chin-hua, Chao Hsing-chih, Yang Fu-chen, Wang Ming-chang, Yang Kai and (Yang Shih-fa) as well as comrades from the PLA ground, naval and air forces stationed in Shanghai. Also attending were Wu Jo-an, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee, and (Kuan Tzu-chan), president of Shanghai Municipality's High People's Court. Certain veteran and senior educators on the city's educational front received special invitations to the conference. Also present were leading comrades of various departments, commissions and offices under the municipal party and revolutionary committees; responsible persons in charge of cultural and educational work under various district, county and bureau party committees; those of colleges and major middle and primary schools in Shanghai; and representatives of outstanding teachers, secondary vocational schools and sparetime schools. In all, there were some 1,000 participants. Comrade Wang I-ping, secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee, presided over and addressed the conference.

After reviewing the initial results achieved after conveying the major guidelines of the National Educational Work Conference in Shanghai over the past month or so, Comrade Wang I-ping continued: The primary tasks of this conference are to convey and implement the guidelines of the National Educational Work Conference; further study and grasp the series of instructions of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Teng and the party Central Committee on educational work; thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four; further clarify our thinking and define the line, principles and policies on educational work; and, in the light of the city's actual conditions, discuss and implement measures designed to consolidate schools and to swiftly improve the quality of schools at various grades and categories.

Comrade Yang Kai, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and director of the municipal education and health office, conveyed the guidelines of the National Educational Work Conference. In his speech he also emphasized how to implement these guidelines.

That afternoon the representatives present at the conference conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's speech at the enlarged session of the CCP Central Committee work conference.

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# SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL WORKERS CRITICIZE GANG'S CRIMES

OWO71306Y Peking NCNA in English 1229 GMT 7 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 7 Jul (HSINHUA)--Industrial workers in Shanghai have exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four in disrupting the management of industrial enterprises. Under pretext of putting politics to the fore, the gang did not allow factories to function as production units, alleging that the main task was to criticize "capitalist-roaders".

The Shanghai machine tools plant was for nine years under the leadership of Ma Tien-shui, a follower of the gang and former secretary of the municipal party committee. It is the biggest precision grinding plant in China and was known for its high quality work before the Cultural Revolution. In 1968, Ma Tien-shui went to the plant. He labelled many revolutionary cadres "capitalist-roaders" and put the worst kind of people into leading positions, saying that he was "cultivating and promoting new forces." As a result, the plant failed to fulfill state production quotas for six consecutive years. Its rate of quality products was only 30 percent. The workers were angry and said: "Ours was a fine factory but it now produces only inferior products." However, Ma Tien-shui said: "Our political line is correct. Even if production drops, it is a victory for us." At the same time, he and other followers of the gang of four organized city-wide campaigns to criticize those enterprises which had fulfilled production quotas as factors that were "not putting politics to the fore."

They also incited anarchism and did away with socialist management on the pretext of "fully emancipating the workers," saying that factory rules and regulations were bourgeois methods for checking the workers.

At the No 17 cotton mill, Wang Hung-wen created a workshop "without regulations, without management and without leadership." Under the slogan "everybody takes part in management" the management section was abolished, and the administrative cadres and technical personnel were sent to do manual work. As a result, the factory was in chaos, suffering losses both in output and quality. The workers remarked: "They were not emancipating us workers but were undermining socialism."

Using the slogan "narrow the difference between manual and mental labour" for their own interests, the gang of four and their followers sent cadres in leading organs to factories as labourers while sending their own people whom they named "workers' representatives" to enterprises and companies as leaders. A large number of revolutionary cadres were thus removed from leading posts and the gang seized the opportunity to man them with their own people. Ma Tien-shui even urged a "worker representative" to work in the State Council.

The actions of the gang of four, the workers pointed out, were directed at Premier Chou En-lai and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and had been aimed at seizing supreme party and state power. In 1972, Premier Chou instructed the factories to strengthen management and restore effective rules and regulations. The gang of four immediately jumped to oppose this. Premier Chou En-lai urged the docks to raise efficiency in loading and unloading of vessels.

Yet, the gang's followers in Shanghai in 1973 put up a reactionary big-character poster in the dockers' name: "We want to be masters of the dock and don't want to be slaves to quotas". It openly urged the workers not to fulfill state production targets, clearly directing the spearhead at Premier Chou.

As a result of the sabotage by the gang of four, the annual rate of industrial growth in Shanghai was less than two per cent in 1976, the year in which the gang and their followers were most active. In the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution the average figure was over 13 per cent.

Over the past year or so, the workers in Shanghai have exposed and criticized the gang of four and their followers and deepened a mass movement to learn from the Taching oilfield, putting an end to stagnation in industrial production. The city registered an 8.7 per cent increase in gross industrial output last year over 1976. In the first half of this year, it achieved a 23.6 per cent increase over the same 1977 period.

#### SHANTUNG CIRCULAR URGES EXPLOITS IN AUTUMN PRODUCTION

SK300759Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jun 78 SK

[Excerpt] The Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently issued a circular on carrying out the autumn production campaign, urging revolutionary committees of various prefectures, cities and counties to lead the cadres and people in vigorously working for 100 days, strengthening field management of autumn crops, vigorously carrying out the autumn production campaign, wresting a bumper harvest in autumn and fulfilling and overfulfilling the annual production plans.

The circular states: Presently, in our province, the revolution and production situation in rural areas is very good, great achievements are being scored in combating drought to insure full growth of seedlings and wheat crops and in autumn harvesting, sowing and ploughing; wheat harvest is fairly good, and the growth of autumn crop seedlings is generally good. But we must realize that to fulfill this year's agricultural production plans in an all-round way, it is still necessary to exert great efforts. Now the summer solstice has ended. The next 3 months or so will be a key period in wresting an autumn bumper harvest as well as a critical period in fulfilling the annual tasks. [words indistinct] It is necessary to get mobilized to a further extent and vigorously work for 100 days so as to fight well the battle of field management of autumn crops.

#### BRIEFS

KIANGSU, SUMMER HARVEST--Nanking, 3 Jul--This year's summer grain, rapeseed and green manure yield in Kiangsu Province has beaten all previous records. Summer grain output accounts for over one-fifth of the province's annual total. Commune members are now busy threshing. All seven prefectures in the province had good harvests. The total summer grain yield was 7 percent over the 1976 record and the rapeseed yield was four percent over the earlier record. For the first time, there were two counties with a per hectare yield of wheat and barley of over 4.5 tons. The weather in this province has not been good. Some areas had a warm winter, while others were hit by late frosts. In spring, 1.33 million hectares of farmland (two-thirds of the total farmland) were hit by the worst drought for 60 years. The whole province was mobilized and water conservancy projects were brought into use. The thirty big pumps of the large Chiangtu pumping station were all put into operation and within 2 months they had pumped 1,000 million cubic metres of Yangtze River water to the fields. [Excerpt] [Peking NCNA in English 0712 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW]



## HUPEH HOLDS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE ON JUDICIARY WORK

HK101143Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] "Hupeh Province's ninth conference on people's judiciary work was held from 21 June to 3 July in Wuhan. Attending the conference were presidents of people's courts at all levels throughout the province, chief justices of civil and criminal courts, chief justices of some people's courts, judicial executives, representatives of basic level mediation organizations, representatives of the PLA units stationed in Wuhan, and representatives of the provincial units concerned.

"Members of the provincial CCP Committee Standing Committee listened to the briefing report by the provincial Higher People's Court prior to the conference. They gave instructions on successfully convening this conference.

"During the conference, Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Chang Yu-hua, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; and Wang Pu-ching, member of the provincial CCP Committee Standing Committee, delivered speeches. (Jen Chung-lin), deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee attended the conference. The Supreme People's Court also sent a leading comrade to give concrete guidance to this conference.

"The conference conscientiously transmitted and implemented the spirit of the Eighth National Conference on People's Judiciary Work. In close connection with actual conditions of this province, the conference thoroughly exposed and criticized Lin Piao's and the gang of four's crimes in disrupting the people's judiciary work, and further distinguished between right and wrong in line."

The conference studied measures to implement people's judiciary work tasks for the new period and studied the concrete measures to strengthen the socialist rule of law.

"The conference stressed: In order to do well in people's judiciary work, we must firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four. Over the past year, this province's judicial front has scored great achievements in the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four. However, the movement has been uneven in development. In particular, the confusions in theory and political ideology the gang of four created and the gang's pernicious influence are still very deep. In close connection with actual conditions, we must thoroughly expose and criticize Lin Piao's and the gang of four's counterrevolutionary crimes and their crimes in being fake left but real right, in disrupting the party's policy and in disrupting the socialist rule of law."

The conference held that conscientiously publicizing and implementing the new constitution, strengthening socialist rule of law and safeguarding the realization of the general task for the new period are the glorious tasks and important duties of the judicial front.

"All judicial organs, cadres and policemen must do their work in strict accordance with the constitution and the law. They must set good examples by their own actions and be models in taking the lead in publicizing and observing the new constitution. They must resolutely struggle against various illegal and criminal activities.

"It is necessary to conscientiously implement the new constitution's stipulations concerning the people's courts and to conscientiously implement various judicial systems and procedures as prescribed by law. It is necessary to strengthen work concerning criminal case verdicts and resolutely hit hard at the sabotage of enemies."

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We must select some typical cases in which the socialist rule of law has been disrupted, interests of the state and the people have been jeopardized and the rights of the citizens have been encroached upon. We must seriously handle these typical cases and greatly publicize them in order to strengthen the rule of law."

We must conscientiously implement the party's policy and the state law and strictly distinguish between and handle the two kinds of contradictions.

"Under the unified leadership of all party committees and in accordance with their arrangements, we must conscientiously handle miscarriages of justice and erroneous cases. We must strengthen judiciary work regarding civil lawsuits, correctly handle conflicts among the people, and do well in conscientiously handling people's letters and visits.

"The conference held: Tangibly doing well in the rectification and the building of people's judicial organs and ranks is an important guarantee for doing well in the people's judicial work for the new period. In the struggle to thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four, we must conscientiously and properly allocate the leading groups of all people's courts, reinforce and strengthen the ranks of judicial cadres, perfect the judicial organizations and organs, revive the job titles of judicial personnel and other working personnel, and strengthen the system of personal responsibility."

"The conference also discussed issues concerning strengthening party leadership over judiciary work. It emphatically pointed out that strengthening party leadership over judiciary work is one of the most fundamental tasks in China's judiciary work and the fundamental guarantee for scoring all achievements. "On the premise of upholding the unified leadership of the party committees, we must strengthen the leadership of higher level people's courts over lower level ones and supervise the judicial work of lower level people's courts.

"During the conference. Ku Wan-tsai, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, delivered a report on the provincial court's work on behalf of the provincial court's party group."

Comrades who attended the conference unanimously said: Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we must quickly promote the people's judiciary work and actively contribute to realizing the general task for the new period.

FORMER KWANGTUNG OFFICIAL PAI CHUN-FENG'S CRIMES ENUMERATED

00090238Y Peking NCPA Domestic Service in Chinese 1148 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] Canton, 6 Jul--While the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" is deepening, Pai Chun-feng, a degenerate element and former deputy secretary of the Chanchiang prefectural party committee in Kwangtung, has been punished according to party discipline and state law for grave violations of the law.

From 1969 to 1977, Pai Chun-feng first worked in Hsuwen County and then in Haikang County in Chanchiang Prefecture as deputy secretary and secretary of the party committees of the two counties, and then as deputy secretary of the Chanchiang prefectural party committee. During that period, he went all out in doing what was left in form but right in essence, flagrantly violated the party's line and policies, trampled on party discipline and state law, installed bad people in important positions, persecuted the cadres and people, and undermined the movement to learn from Tachai. As a result, the two counties' revolution and production were seriously hampered.

After nearly a year of investigation, the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee recently conducted an overall review of the Pai Chun-feng case and found that although he was a veteran cadre, he committed serious crimes and refused to repent, and that the people were highly indignant about this. The provincial CCP Committee maintained that to eliminate chaos and restore order and to maintain the dignity of party discipline and the state law, it was imperative to punish him according to the law. In accordance with the suggestions presented by the Discipline Examination Committee of the provincial party committee, the provincial party committee decided to expel Pai Chun-feng from the party, remove him from all posts inside and outside the party and hand him over to the Judicial Department for sentencing.

Under the protection and encouragement of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" at the time they were in power, Pai Chun-feng gained fame by boasting, flattery and cheating people. He was a typical example of those who became officials by talking big. When he first "worked" at the Maichen commune in Hsuewen County, he made the commune a county "model" by falsifying an increase in grain production of more than 29 million catties in 2 years, and, by means of this fabrication usurped the honor of being a delegate to the 10th CCP National Congress. When he found his cheating worked, he became more and more arrogant in exaggerating grain production figures and paid no attention to the people's livelihood.

After he was transferred to Haikang County, despite the fact that the early rice seedlings were still young in the fields, he ordered the various party committees to report "increased production" to meet his target of "having increased production by 100 million catties." In reviewing the reports, those whose increases were under 20 percent were "dissected," meaning "criticized"; and those who reported decreases were dismissed from their posts. In 1975, when Nansheng commune's early rice production dropped by more than 5.4 million catties, he forced the commune to report an increase of more than 5.6 million catties. That year the county falsified an increase in grain output of more than 39 million catties.

To undermine the party's economic policies for the rural areas, he forbade the peasants to grow sweet potatoes, sugarcane and other cash crops and ordered anything already planted pulled up. From 1974 to 1975, he forced Haikang County to cut down 100,000 mou of cash crops. This resulted in a drastic drop in the commune members' food and income.

More seriously, Pai Chun-feng held the law in contempt and ganged up with bad people to persecute the peasants. He recruited a handful of bad elements as his goons, instigated them to institute "local laws" and "tough measures," and declared that "a public accusation meeting doesn't look like one without some beatings" and that "whoever has reduced production will not be criticized so long as he dares to criticize and fight."

After Pai Chun-feng was transferred to Haikang County, he eliminated those comrades who had been upholding the party's principles one after another and installed some bad people in the leading posts. After becoming secretary of the Yingli commune party committee in the country, Li Pan-lung dished out such things as "thirteen how's" and "twelve hand-over's," radical measures meant for dealing with the peasants if they did not obey him and measures for confiscating all the peasants' tools for legitimate sideline production.

Supported by Pai Chun-feng, Li Pan-lung also formed the so-called "attack-the-demons squad" and "hauling and pulling squad," and such savage activities as "encircling and beating," "roasting peanuts," "kicking ball" and others to struggle against the masses. In only 2 years, this man dismissed over 50 brigade cadres and had a hundred people beaten and injured; some died as a result of his persecution while others fled and became beggars. But this Li Pan-lung was regarded by Pai Chun-feng as a "model secretary" and promoted to Standing Committee member of the county party committee and vice chairman of the county Revolutionary Committee.

According to the record, Pai Chun-feng embezzled more than 5,800 yuan of state materials and funds over the past several years. To protect a speculator who bribed him, Pai Chun-feng blatantly reorganized a lower-level party committee that had waged resolute struggle against that bad element.

Over the past several years, Pai Chun-feng single-handedly instigated more than 30 attacks and persecutions against the cadres and the masses. To exercise his high-handed policy against the cadres and masses, he formed a special "trace-the-rumor office" and called the masses' dissatisfaction with him "rumors" and went all out to "trace the rumors." He also supported any units in instituting clandestine "watch disaster posts" and "watch-disaster monitors," and used the tactics of special agents to "follow" the masses and "crack" the rumors." But Pai Chun-feng's repression was futile. He ran into snags everywhere.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," the masses came forward to expose Pai Chun-feng's crimes. In May 1975, acting on complaints submitted by the masses, the provincial party committee sent special personnel to investigate Pai's case. In September, the provincial party committee decided to "dismiss him for investigation." But Pai Chun-feng fabricated felonies and continued to persecute those comrades who exposed him.

Recently, the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee Standing Committee carried out a party rectification campaign and dispatched a working group to Chanchiang Prefecture to help the prefectural party committee convene a conference of more than 900 cadres of the prefecture and counties and communes in the prefecture to criticize Pai Chun-feng and help the prefectural party committee learn from the Pai Chun-feng case and carry out party rectification. When a responsible comrade of the provincial party committee announced the provincial party committee's decision to punish Pai Chun-feng, lengthy applause rang out from the jubilant cadres attending the conference. The masses in Haikang and Hsuwen counties were even more jubilant. When the provincial party committee decided last September to dismiss Pai Chun-feng and investigate his case, the people of the two counties beat gongs and drums and celebrated with firecrackers. This time, they again ran about spreading the happy news. The 1 million people in the two counties are boiling over with excitement. Posters of "good news" have appeared everywhere in an area of about 100 square li.

#### NAVAL LEADERS ADDRESS HAIKOW RALLY HONORING HERO

HK100756Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 10 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The CCP Committee of the navy held a rally on 8 July at the Haikow Naval Garrison District to confer the glorious title 'Good Lei Feng-Type Cadre' on Comrade (Chin Hsin-fu) and to commend his communist ideology and model record. The rally called on the commanders and fighters of the navy to take (Chin Hsin-fu) as their example and strive for great victory in grasping the key link of class struggle and in bringing about great order throughout the country and in the PLA.



"The rally was attended by Liu Tao-sheng, first deputy commander of the navy; Tuan Te-chang, commissar of the South Sea Fleet; (Pan Chien-shu), commissar of a certain naval unit stationed in Hainan; (Wang Cheng-yu), commander of the naval air force stationed in Hai Hainan; and (Lo Chi-chung), commander of the Haikow Naval Garrison District. Also present were over 1,500 cadres and fighters."

Comrade Liu Tao-sheng read out the order of the CCP Committee of the navy conferring the title "Good Lei Feng-Type Cadre" on Comrade (Chin Hsin-fu), deputy commander of a certain antiaircraft gun battalion of the Haikow Naval Garrison District. On 26 August last year, (Chin Hsin-fu) protected the fighters with his body when an accident occurred during grenade practice. He was seriously injured in the accident. "The order called on the commanders and fighters of the navy to learn from Comrade (Chin Hsin-fu). They should learn from his lofty ideology of taking Lei Feng as his example, always remembering the nature of the PLA and serving the people wholeheartedly; from his resolute execution of Chairman Mao's line on army building, spontaneously resisting corruption by bourgeois ideology and maintaining and carrying forward the army's fine tradition of struggling hard amid adversity; from his fine disposition of respecting the cadres and cherishing the fighters, closely linking with the masses and caring for others rather than for himself; and from his revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, seeking neither fame nor profit, and boldly sacrificing himself for the people."

The order demanded: "The commanders and fighters of the navy must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, continue to do a good job of investigation, rectification and remoulding, unfold in depth the movement to 'learn from three' and make still greater contributions to building a powerful navy."

Comrade Tuan Te-chang, commissar of the South Sea Fleet, spoke at the rally. After praising the deeds of (Chin Hsin-fu), he said: "The current movement of investigation, rectification and remoulding is, basically speaking, a movement to apply proletarian ideology to educate and remould people. In learning from Comrade (Chin Hsin-fu), we should spontaneously plunge into this movement, study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and, like (Chin Hsin-fu), take Lei Feng as our example, seriously conduct self-revolution, wash away the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four, establish a revolutionary outlook on life and steel ourselves into noble people with moral integrity [words indistinct] who benefit the people. All leading cadres must continue to hold Comrade (Chin Hsin-fu) as an example, care for ship companies, cherish fighters, struggle hard, keep in close contact with the masses, strive to do well in all work, act as leaders in the movement of investigation, rectification and remoulding in the units and in the movement to 'learn from three' and unfold these movements in a still more vigorous and down-to-earth way in our fleet."

Commissar Tuan Te-chang also urged Comrade (Chin Hsin-fu) to remain humble and prudent, refrain from arrogance and impetuosity, and make still greater contributions to the party and people.

Speeches were also made by (Pan Chien-shu), commissar of a certain naval unit stationed in Hainan; (Lo Chi-chung), commander of the Haikow Naval Garrison District; and (Li Lin-liang), captain of warship No 652, a progressive Hard-Bone 6 Company-type unit.

MA LI ATTENDS KWEICHOW SCIENCE CONFERENCE

HK071010Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jul 78 HK

[Text] The Kweichow science conference held a plenary session on the morning of 6 July. Comrade Ma Li, first secretary of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Kweichow Provincial Revolutionary Committee, made an important speech at the plenary session.

Comrade Chen Hsing-keng, deputy secretary of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee, presided over the plenary session on the morning of 6 July. (Chih Pi-ching), Su Kang, Miao Chun-ting, Hsu Chien-sheng, Wang Chao-wen, Liu Hsing-sheng, Wu Shih, (Sung Shu-kung), (Li Chih-chi), Wang Chen-chiang, Wu Su, Jan Yen-nung, Sung Hsiao-ping, (Chen Chieh-li) and (Chen Pei-fen), leading comrades of the Kweichow provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and of the Kweichow Military District, attended the plenary session.

Comrade Ma Li delivered a speech at the plenary session. After summing up the situation at the conference, he emphasized four things: 1) The current situation in Kweichow; 2) it is necessary to persistently grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously; 3) it is necessary to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of making great efforts and of working hard to overcome difficulties; and 4) it is necessary to strengthen leadership and to firmly grasp various tasks in a down-to-earth manner. Comrade Ma Li's important speech was warmly welcomed by all the participants.

Conference Closes

HK100828Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] "The Kweichow science conference convened by the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee lasted for 9 days and victoriously concluded on 7 July. The solemn closing ceremony of the Kweichow science conference was held at the hall of the Kweichow Provincial Revolutionary Committee."

"Ma Li, (Chih Pi-ching), Su Kang, Miao Chun-ting, Hsu Chien-sheng, Chen Hsing-keng, Wang Chao-wen, Liu Hsing-sheng, Wu Shih, (Sung Shu-kung), (Li Chih-chi), Wang Chen-chiang, Wu Su, Jan Yen-nung, Sung Hsiao-peng, (Chen Chieh-ti) and (Chen Tien-sheng), leading comrades of the Kweichow provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Kweichow Military District and the Kweichow Provincial CPPCC Committee, attended the closing ceremony and were seated at the rostrum. Also seated at the rostrum were the representatives of advanced scientists and technicians, of experts in technical innovation and of models in scientific farming on various fronts in Kweichow, responsible comrades of various provincial offices, departments and committees, of the Kweichow Federation of Trade Unions, the Kweichow Provincial CYL Committee and the Kweichow Women's Federation and of various press units; and the leaders of the delegation from various localities.

"Comrade (Chih Pi-ching) announced the opening of the closing ceremony of the Kweichow science conference at 0900 and of the prize-giving ceremony."

The Kweichow science conference commended 265 advanced collectives and 346 advanced individuals and awarded 1,015 outstanding achievements in scientific research.

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Amid a warm atmosphere, leading comrades of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee presented commendation certificates, printed in gold against a red background, to 20 representatives of various systems and localities.

After the prize-giving ceremony, Comrade (Chih Pi-ching), second secretary of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Kweichow Revolutionary Committee, delivered a speech, saying [begin recording]: "Comrades, the Kweichow science conference has fulfilled various scheduled tasks and is about to close today. Through the diligence and joint efforts of all participants [words indistinct], this conference has been conducted very well and has been a great success. During the conference, we studied great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's 1962 talk at the enlarged working conference of the CCP Central Committee, the important speeches of wise leader Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng at the National Science Conference, and (?the report) [words indistinct]. Through study, we [words indistinct] educated. At the same time, we have obtained a clear picture of the line, principles and policies for developing science and technology in China.

"At the conference, Comrade Ma Li made a speech and Comrade Miao Chun-ting made a report. [words indistinct] those at the conference also exchanged experiences and commended the progressives, which will be a very great stimulus for further promoting the development of science and technology in Kweichow." [end recording]

Comrade (Chih Pi-ching) next said: After the conference, I hope all leading comrades of the party committees and (?other representatives) will seriously implement the line, principles and policies on science and technology work as they return, and ceaselessly contribute anew to scientific research.

#### KWEICHOW DAILY Editorial

HK100921Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jul 78 HK

[KWEICHOW DAILY editorial: "Get Mobilized and March Toward the Modernization of Science and Technology"--date not given]

[Excerpts] Our provincial science conference has successfully concluded. The conference reviewed the results of our province's science and technology work, exchanged experiences, commended progressives and formulated an outline plan for the 1978-1985 development of our province's science and technology.

Our province formulated this outline plan on the basis of fully carrying forward democracy and according to the principle of catching up with and surpassing progressives and to the principle of effective implementation. According to this plan, most of our province's science and technology work must reach the 1978 domestic advanced level by 1985 and some of the science and technology work must approach or reach the 1985 domestic advanced level at that time. Certain fields exclusive to our province or having a relatively good foundation must strive to catch up with and surpass the domestic and world advanced level at that time. Our province must cultivate and train a group of excellent scientific and technical experts who are very good at research and set up a force of relatively strong-willed scientific experimenters. It is imperative to greatly raise the scientific and cultural level of the people of various nationalities throughout the province.

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The development of our province's national economy is now backward. The development of science and technology will be all the more pressing if we are to build our province into a modern industrial province which can develop agriculture and light and heavy industries comprehensively and into the motherland's stable strategic rear base by the end of this century.

We must mobilize the big army of vigorous scientists and technicians to vigorously fight the people's war. We must now continuously get a good grasp on the key link of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. In close connection with actual conditions on the science and technology front, we must relentlessly criticize the gang of four's various reactionary fallacies and counterrevolutionary crimes in vigorously attacking and sabotaging the four modernizations, in slandering and persecuting intellectuals and in opposing the study of science and technology in order to usurp party and state power.

#### SZECHWAN DAILY STRESSES IMPLEMENTING POLICY ON TECHNICIANS

HK061021Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 5 Jul 78 HK

[SZECHWAN DAILY 6 July commentator's article: "Increase Understanding and Speed up the Implementation of the Policy on Technicians"]

[Summary] In the past year or so, the industry and communications front in Szechwan has exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four in dealing blows at and persecuting technical personnel, smashed the spiritual shackles and gradually implemented the policy on technicians. This work has made particularly good progress as a result of studying the speeches of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng at the National Science Conference. Many factories, mines and other enterprises and units have started to revive technical titles, established technical responsibility systems and promoted a number of technicians. They have also cleared up a number of cases that were trumped up by the gang of four. The technicians are enthusiastically working hard to promote the four modernizations.

"However, looking at the province as a whole, the development is uneven and the pace is not fast enough. Many units still lack sufficient understanding of the importance of implementing the policy on technicians, their measures are ineffective and slow. The main reason for this situation is that the pernicious influence of the gang of four's fake left and real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line has not been completely washed away and people still have lingering fears. As a result, their thinking cannot keep up with the demands of the new situation of achieving the four modernizations."

In order to speed up the implementation of the policies on technicians, it is necessary to solve a number of ideological problems among leading cadres. "In particular, some people hesitate in implementing the policies for some technicians who have actually made notable progress and contributions but whose family background is bad, who have made some historical errors, whose social relationships are questionable or who have shortcomings of various kinds." This shows the depth of the pernicious influence of the line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, which must be completely washed away.



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#### KUNMING PLA HOLDS POLITICAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK010510Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] The political work conference of the Kunming PLA units was held in Kunming from 14 to 29 June and was attended by leading political work cadres of units at and above regimental level. The conference seriously conveyed, studied and discussed the spirit of the National PLA Political Work Conference and hailed its significance. Wang Pi-cheng, commander of the Kunming units; Liu Chih-chien, commissar; and Cha Yu-sheng, Hsu Chi-hsiao, Chang Chih-hsiu, Li Ko-chung, Hu Jung-kuei, Sun Kan-ching and Shih Ching-pan, responsible comrades of the Kunming units attended the conference. Wang Pi-cheng and Liu Chih-chien spoke.

The participants summed up the excellent situation that has emerged in the Kunming PLA units since the implementation of the spirit of the conference of the Military Commission. They unanimously held: "Through conveying, studying and implementing the spirit of the Military Commission conference, we have obtained a clear picture of the major issues of right and wrong in the 1975 struggle at the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission and fully affirmed that meeting was completely correct. The speeches of Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng delivered at that meeting were completely correct. The CCP Committee of the Kunming PLA units and all party committees have also been correct in implementing the spirit of that meeting. Through implementing the spirit of the Military Commission conference, we have further stimulated the development of the movement [words indistinct] and clarified the major issues of right and wrong which were disputed for many years. Initial results have been gained in rectifying the leadership groups and leading organs. The units have achieved new success in education and training. The mass movement to learn from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the 1st Division of the Air Force has been gradually unfolded. The units have strengthened their sense of organization and discipline, leadership style has greatly improved, and certain successes have been scored in preparedness against war, border defense, militia work, production, construction and all other work.

The conference seriously studied the important speeches of Cha' man Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng and the important report of Director Wei Kuo-ching. It also discussed the orientation, tasks, status and role of the army's political work. The participants vehemently criticized the line and crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four and stressed the importance of political work. They pointed out: Political work can certainly not be separated from the party's general task. "The first issue in political work is to do a good job of exercising the party's absolute leadership over the army, implement the party's line, policies and principles, adhere to the army's proletarian nature, put revolutionization in command of modernization, and solve the problems of whose hands should grasp the gun barrels and at whom the guns should be aimed. Hence, everyone must cherish political work--the army's lifeline--as he cherishes his own eyes. In particular, political cadres must set the example, play a model role and [words indistinct] doing a thoroughly good job of political work."

Liu Chih-chien said in his speech: "At present and for some time to come, the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four is and will be the center of the struggle between two classes and two roads. Grasping this struggle means grasping the key link." "Through conveying and implementing the spirit of the National Political Work Conference, it is now very important for us to make still greater efforts to thoroughly wage the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, carry it through to the end and win total victory.

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"We must deal with actual conditions in exposing and criticizing the gang of four and do a good job of rectifying all leadership groups and organs. We must make great efforts to do a good job of building the companies and improve leadership style. We must also contribute to grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order throughout the army, to preparing to fight, to speeding up the revolutionization and modernization of the Kunming PLA units, to raising the units' fighting strength and to fulfilling the general task for the new period.

Wang Pi-cheng said in his speech: "As far as the army is concerned, in order to fulfill the general task for the new period we must strive to fulfill the battle tasks put forward by the Military Commission conference in regard to grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order throughout the army. We must also be prepared to fight. In the course of conveying, studying and implementing the spirit of the National PLA Political Work Conference, we must strengthen propaganda and education in the general task for the new period, enhance our revolutionary drive and mobilize all positive factors." "We must vigorously grasp rectification with emphasis on the leadership groups and work style. We must further do a good job of the units' education and training, strengthen political work, and continue to conduct the mass movement to learn from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the 1st Division of the air force."

#### YUNNAN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON PROVINCIAL MILITIA CONGRESS

HK301237Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jun 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and the party committee of the Yunnan Provincial Military District recently issued a circular to various localities throughout the province on convening the fourth Yunnan provincial militia congress.

The circular said: The provincial CCP Committee has decided to convene the fourth provincial militia congress this September while commemorating the 30th anniversary of the publication of great leader Chairman Mao's instruction on organizing contingents of the people's militia on a big scale.

The circular pointed out: The tasks of the congress are to hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, follow the line of the 11th party congress; implement the spirit of the Fifth NPC; deeply implement Chairman Mao's thought of people's war; deeply expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Biao, the gang of four and their bourgeois factional network in the province and the military district in disrupting militia building; modestly sum up experiences in conducting militia building since the third provincial militia congress and particularly since the smashing of the gang of four; commend the progressives; foster models; study the measures for further doing well in putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects under the new historical conditions; mobilize the militiamen throughout the province to actively plunge into the three great revolutionary movements, into the mass movements to learn from Tachai in agriculture and from Taching in industry and into the mass movement to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company; thoroughly launch the activities for creating advanced units in putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects; quicken the pace of militia building; strive to realize and defend the general task for the new period and the four modernizations; and strive to build China into a powerful and modern socialist state.

The circular of the provincial CCP Committee and the party committee of the provincial military district called on militiamen throughout the province to immediately bring mobilization into full play; heighten their revolutionary spirit; whip up a new upsurge in the movement to emulate, learn from and catch up with the advanced, help the less advanced and overtake the advanced; create more advanced units in putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects; foster more advanced individuals in learning from Lei Feng; and greet with concrete actions a victorious convocation of the fourth provincial militia congress.

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REPORT ON INNER MONGOLIA COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY HAO KUANG-TE

OW090347Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[Report on article by the Propaganda Department of the Wulanchapu League CCP Committee:  
"The Rise and Fall of Counterrevolutionary Hao Kuang-te"]

[Excerpts] The Judicial Department recently arrested Hao Kuang-te, a chieftain of the gang of four's bourgeois factional network in Inner Mongolia and an active counterrevolutionary. Like his master, this arrogant and overbearing hero of rebellion was finally tried by history.

Lin Biao and the gang of four clamored that the Great Cultural Revolution was "a change of dynasty." This reactionary fallacy fitted in perfectly with Hao Kuang-te's ambition to achieve greater prominence. At the very beginning of the Great Cultural Revolution, Hao Kuang-te put himself under the wing of that so-called "leading revolutionary cadre" who had created chaos in Inner Mongolia several times and that chieftain of their factional network in order to achieve his ambition of fame and fortune. Hao Kuang-te also glorified those two persons as "leftists who are always in the right" and "leading revolutionary cadres persecuted by Liu Shao-chi." But actually, those two persons were the brains and supporters of the factional network of the gang of four in Inner Mongolia. Following the changes in Inner Mongolia's situation, their common ambitions steadily brought them closer together. Furthermore, their ideological ties with the gang of four also became closer with each passing day.

The gang of four tried their best to tamper with, distort and even went so far as to fabricate Chairman Mao's instructions and oppose his revolutionary line. Modeling himself on the gang of four, Hao Kuang-te spread a series of reactionary fallacies. He openly clamoured that the era of Mao Tse-tung was over. In the adverse counterrevolutionary current of opposing Premier Chou, attacking Chairman Hua and fabricating false charges against Vice Chairman Teng stirred up by the gang of four, Hao Kuang-te's acts were highly disgusting. He spared no efforts in peddling the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program equating veteran cadres with "democrats" and "democrats" with "capitalist roaders."

In the early stages of the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the gang of four put forward the reactionary slogans of "suspecting all" and "overthrowing all." Hao Kuang-te did everything in support the slogans in order to show his loyalty to them. They persecuted large numbers of leading cadres of the Inner Mongolia party committee by labeling them as members of the sinister gang who promoted a sinister line and condemning them as capitalist roaders. As the situation continued to develop, Chairman Mao's policy on cadres began to be implemented and many veteran revolutionary cadres once again returned to their posts. Supported by that chieftain of the bourgeois factional network in Inner Mongolia, Hao Kuang-te used all possible means to obstruct the implementation of Chairman Mao's policy on cadres by vilifying meetings to implement the cadre policy as "meetings to reverse correct verdicts" and "meetings to restore capitalism" in a vain attempt to make large numbers of experienced leading party, government and army cadres in Inner Mongolia stand aside and to carry out their conspiracy to usurp party and state power.

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Although they have since collapsed and the portion of power usurped by their factional network has been recaptured by the proletariat, the protracted fighting task remains of cleaning up this pile of rubbish, exposing the counterrevolutionary tactics of this group of political holligans and thoroughly wiping out their pernicious influence. We revolutionary communists must understand their tricks and study their strategy so as to defeat them and pave the way for fulfilling the general task for the new period.

#### TIENTSIN PARTY OFFICIAL WANG CHEN-TANG DIES

SK110946Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Comrade Wang Chen-tang, Standing Committee member of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee and former deputy commander of the Tientsin PLA Garrison, died of incurable illness after prolonged medical treatment on 4 July 1978 at the age of 60. The memorial meeting for Comrade Wang Chen-tang was held in the Martyr's Cemetery of Tientsin on the afternoon of 10 July.

Present at the memorial meeting were responsible comrades of the Tientsin Municipal Party and revolutionary committees Lin Hu-chia, Huang Chih-kang, Wang I, Hsu Cheng, (Chang Huai-shan), (Fan Lu-sheng), Wang Chung-nien, Hsing Yen-tzu and (Hu Chiao-heng), responsible comrades of Peking PLA units Wu Tai and (Wu Hsien-en), responsible comrades of the Tientsin PLA Garrison (Tao Chung-nan), (Chung Yuan-hui) and Wang Yuan-ho, responsible comrades of the PLA units stationed in Tientsin (Yen Chung-mao) and (Yang Tzu-an) and of departments concerned of the Peking PLA units (Shih Hui-ting), Cheng Hsi-wen and (Chen I-hui).

Also attending the memorial meeting were responsible comrades of various departments and committees of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees, various prefectures, counties and bureaus, various universities and colleges and office cadres, PLA commanders and fighters and Comrade Wang Chen-tang's relatives and friends, totalling more than 800 people.

The memorial committee was headed by Huang Chih-kang, second secretary of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, secretary of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee, vice chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee and commander of the Tientsin PLA Garrison Comrade Wang I gave a memorial speech. Presenting wreaths were the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees, the party committee of Peking Military Region, Tientsin PLA Garrison, PLA units stationed in Tientsin, various departments and bureaus of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees, various prefectures, counties and bureaus, various universities and colleges and relatives and friends of Comrade Wang Chen-tang.



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